The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,266—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1882.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

AM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, IBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
SIAM	[illegible]	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
				Friday.
MALWA	2960	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,
BOKHARA	3932	500	J. Orman	24th ,,
POONA	3130	550	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,
CATHAY	[illegible]	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
ASSAM	3032	500	G. W. Brady	21st ,,
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	[illegible]	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, [illegible]. Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	24th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at [illegible] p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 27th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 13th April.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE is now STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and FRENCH ports. By the fortnightly Steamers marked L in our advertisement, passengers can only proceed to MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH or LONDON; but by the others which go through the Canal to Alexandria leaving that port with the following Mail, passengers can be booked to VENICE; as the three days' Italian quarantine commences from the moment of reaching Brindisi, and expires a few hours after arrival of the Steamer at Venice.

The Steamers are due at Venice every MONDAY at 6 a. m., at Plymouth, TUESDAY, 9 a. m., and London, WEDNESDAY, 2 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 18th January, 1882.

N. B.—Malta and Gibraltar are now free from Quarantine.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R 80	
,,	II do.	do.	70	do.	50
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	133
,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	98

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DONCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 26th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. C. Shaw.	2,300	300	7th Feby.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin.	2,700	400	22nd ,,
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	18th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	1st April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

[illegible]erms can be made for passengers leaving during [illegible]vember and returning March to July.

[illegible]t Steamers have been specially built and adapted [illegible] way for the Bombay Trade.

[illegible]mer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

[illegible] hand-books of information, and any further [illegible]pply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible]one Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

[illegible]o is carried via Liverpool on favourable [illegible]ugh Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, [illegible] York, Boston, and Philadelphia. [illegible]t of packages from upcountry by this line [illegible]ertaken.

[illegible]NE OF STEAMERS.

[illegible] APRIL. [illegible]T. [illegible]eel-built [illegible] HALL, [illegible]s above, [illegible] on the [illegible] specially [illegible]e comfort [illegible]d. [illegible]fter.

[illegible] Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, [illegible] 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, [illegible] HAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N. B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th January, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.
Broad Arrow.
Engineer.
Engineering.
English Mechanic.
Field.
Fun.
Graphic.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Home News.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Penny Paper.
Illustrated Police News.
Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.
Land and Water.
Life.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
Mail.
Medical Times and Gazette.
News of the World.
Overland Mail.
Public Opinion.
Pictorial World.
Queen.
Reynold's Weekly News.
Sporting Life.
St. James's Budget.
Spectator.
Truth.
Vanity Fair.
Weekly Irish Times.
World.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NUTS TO CRACK.

BARCELONA NUTS … … } Cash 8 Annas
BRAZIL NUTS … … } per lb.
KENT COB NUTS… … …Re. 1 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

THE OFFICERS 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by their Messman "Bazunjee."

C. E. COLLINGWOOD, Captain, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers,
Mess President.

Mhow, 27th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM GUTHRIE, late of Aberdeen, and some time of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and Dock Master of Kiddapore Dockyard, Calcutta, deceased, who died at London, in England, on the 26th day of June, 1880, and Letters of Administration to whose property and credits (with the Will annexed) were granted on the 21st day of December, 1881, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY, an attorney of the said Court and one of the constituted attorneys of ELIZABETH GUTHRIE, the mother and sole executrix named in the last Will of the said deceased, are required to send to the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy as such administrator at the office of his undersigned solicitors at No. 26, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1882, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy, as such administrator, will remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Elizabeth Guthrie, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1882.

HORE, CONROY and BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

BRETTON HALL, sailing on 10th February, can accommodate a few passengers.

For particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

FATEHGARH
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

Medal and Frst Prize were awarded to us at the Agra Exhibition in 1867.

MESSRS. BHOJUN LALL and Co. have a large stock of Tents. Materials ready in hand, and promptly execute all orders at shortest notice.

Illustrated Catalogues, with all particulars, on application to Messrs. BHOJUN LALL & Co.

TENDERS are invited for REPAIRING the steamer KRISHNA (lying off Carnac Bunder) in accordance with the recommendations contained in Survey Reports, copies of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

SHEPHERD & Co.

[illegible] Buildings, Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

[illegible] preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect Destroying Powder."

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CHOICE TOILET SOAPS.

A FRESH supply of the following SOAPS for the Toilet has been received by the undersigned :—

			Rs. a.
Best Honey Soap, per box of 3 tablets		…	0 14
Best Brown Windsor	do.	…	0 14
Best Choice Toilet	do.	…	0 14
Best Lime Juice and Glycerine	do.	…	0 14
Best Lavender	do.	…	0 14
Best Otto of Rose and Cold-cream	do.	…	1 2
Best Lettuce Milk Soap	do.	…	2 4
Best Floral	do.	…	2 0
Best Nursery Toilet	do.	…	0 14
Best Terebine	do.	…	1 0
Extra Fine Curd Soap	do.	…	0 14
Glycerine	do.	…	0 14
Army and Navy	do.	…	0 14

B. S. MADON & Co.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

REDUCED PRICES, FOR 14 DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 6TH.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Twilled Lustres	Reduced to.. 4 as. per yard
Crape Tweed	Reduced to.. 6 as. per yard
[illegible]	Reduced to.. 6 as. per yard
[illegible]	Reduced to.. 6 as. per yard
Coloured Checks	Reduced to.. 6 as. per yard
Glencoe Cloth	Reduced to.. 6 as. per yard
Cumberland Tweed	Reduced to.. 6 as. per yard
[illegible] Cloth	Reduced to.. 6 as. per yard
Diagonal Cloth	Reduced to... 6 as. per yard
Algerian Stripes	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
French [illegible]	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
Imperial Stripes	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
Plain Mohairs	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
Norwegian Cloth	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
Scotch Tartans	Reduced to... 8 as. per yard
Home-Spuns	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
Bradford Twill	Reduced to... 8 as. per yard
Byzantine Cloth	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
Sateen Damassé	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
Princess Tweed	Reduced to.. 8 as. per yard
Hamburgh Stripes	Reduced to... 8 as. per yard
Tweed Checks	Reduced to..10 as. per yard
Rococo Stripes	Reduced to..12 as. per yard
French Beige	Reduced to..12 as. per yard
Silk Mixture	Reduced to..12 as. per yard
Bon Ton Cloth	Reduced to..Rs. 1-0 per yard
Bourbon Cloth	Reduced to..Rs. 1-0 per yard
Roubaix Cloth	Reduced to..Rs. 1-8 per yard

DRESS SERGES.

Lisbon Serge	Reduced to..6 as. per yard.
Adriatique Serge	Reduced to ..8 as. per yard.

WARM SKIRTINGS.

Coloured Striped Skirtings, 37 inches wide. Reduced to Rs. 1-0 per yard.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS.

English Prints	Reduced to.... 6 as. per yard.
English Pompadours	Reduced to.... 6 as. per yard.
White Lace Stripes	Reduced to..... 6 as. per yard.
Spotted [illegible]	Reduced to....12 as. per yard.
Black & White Cambrics	Reduced to....12 as. per yard.
Sateen Pompadours	Reduced to....Re. 1 per yard.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—LADIES'.

Reduced to.... Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 5-8-0 per dozen.

LINEN DIAPER.

Reduced to.... Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-8-0 per yard.

FLANNELS.

White Welsh Flannel	Reduced to....Re. 1 per yard.
White Saxony	Reduced to....Re. 1 per yard.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS SOILED.

2½ yds. by 2½ yds.	Reduced to.. Rs. 7-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-0 each.
2½ yds. by 3 yds.	Reduced to.. Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11-8 each.
2½ yds. by 6 yds.	Reduced to.. Rs. 35-0, Rs. 40-8 each.
2½ yds. by 7 yds.	Reduced to.. Rs. 30-0, Rs. 40-0 each.

TABLE COVERS, EMBROIDERED GOLD—2 yards square.

Colours Maroon, Green, Crimson. Reduced to.. Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8 each.

HAND TOWELS.

Turkish Towels	Reduced to......Rs. 1-4 per pair.
Huckaback Towels	Reduced to......Rs. 1-8 per pair.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS.

No.	Length Yds.	Width Ins.	Pattern Centre.	Pattern Border.	Price per pair Reduced to Rs. a.
113	3	[illegible]	Ferns & Roses	Roses & Bouquets	5 12
770	4	[illegible]	Ferns and Rose Leaves	Convolvulus Leaves	7 8
207	4	[illegible]	Pineapple Stripes	Handsome Scroll	8 8
1992	4	[illegible]	Lily, Stalks and Small Flowers	Rich Foliage	8 8
2046	4	[illegible]	Small Flowers and [illegible]	Fern Leaves & Flowers	8 8

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

Light, Medium & Dark ground [illegible] Reduced to....As. 4 per yard.

LADIES' HOSE AND SHOES.

The whole of our beautifully fine LADIES' PLAIN WHITE LISLE THREAD HOSE, to be sold at a sacrifice. Rs. 1, Rs. 1-4, Rs. 1-8 per pair. Sizes—8 8½, 9 inches only.

The above quotations are exceedingly low and far under London wholesale prices.

LADIES' EASY FITTING FRENCH "KNOCKABOUT" SLIPPERS, with bows and low ½ inch heels.

BLACK CASHMERE, lined White Kid ......Rs. 3-8
BLACK MOROCCO, lined White Kid ....Rs. 3-8
Sizes—3, 3½, 4, 5, 6s. only.

LAST SEASON'S STOCK OF

HOUSE SHOES, with Straps, Rosettes, and Bows....Rs. 5-8, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 per pair. Sizes—1, 2, 3s. only.

GENT'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Unbleached Cotton Socks	Reduced to..	Rs. 2-12, 3-4, 5-4, and Rs. 6-4 per half dozen.
White Cotton Socks	Reduced to..	Rs. 3-12, 5-4, 6-4, and Rs. 7-8 per half dozen.
White Lisle Thread Socks	Reduced to..	Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 6-4, per half dozen.
Unbleached Lisle Thread Socks	Reduced to..	Rs. 5-4 per half doz.
Silk and Wool Mixture Gauze Vests	Reduced to..	Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5 each.
Gauze Merino Vests	Reduced to..	Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 each.
Lace Merino Vests	Reduced to..	Rs. 3-8, 4-8, and Rs. 5 each.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests	Reduced to..	Rs. 6-8 each.
White Merino Pants, medium thickness	Reduced to..	Rs. 4 per pair.
White Merino Pants, very warm	Reduced to..	Rs. 5 per pair.
White Merino Drawers, to come to the knee, very warm	Reduced to..	Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4-8 per pair.
Extra short White Merino Drawers, suitable for riding, light make	Reduced to..	Rs. 3-8 per pair.
Extra short unbleached Cotton Drawers, suitable for riding, light make	Reduced to..	Rs. 3-8 per pair.
Very stout unbleached Cotton Pants	Reduced to..	Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8 per pair.
Lavender Kid Gloves, soiled	Reduced to..	Re. 1 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, soiled	Reduced to..	Re. 1 per pair.
Colored Kid Gloves, spotted	Reduced to..	As. 4 per pair.
White Dogskin Gloves, soiled	Reduced to..	As. 4 per pair.
White Canvas Shoes	Reduced to..	Rs. 5-0 per pair.
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers	Reduced to..	As. 8 per pair.
Imitation Seal Skin Rugs	Reduced to..	Rs. 8-8 each.
Silk Windsor Scarves, for tying, either in knot or bow	Reduced to..	As. 4, 8, and Re. 1 each.
Sailor Knot Scarves, in fancy patterns	Reduced to..	Re. 1-8 each.
Colored Lamb's Wool Stockings	Reduced to..	Re. 1-8 per pair.
Grey Ribbed Cotton Stockings, for wearing with knickerbockers during the hot weather	Reduced to..	Rs. 2-8 per pair.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

N.B.—Remittances must accompany orders, with an additional 4 As. for packing.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0…	Still…	… HOCK …	…Johannisberg …	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.			
36 0…	Still…	… HOCK …	…Liebfraumilch …	19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.			
27 0…	Still…	… HOCK …	…Nierstein …	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.			
25 0…	Still…	… HOCK …	…Hochheimer …	13 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.			
24 8…	Still…	… HOCK …	…Steinwein …	…
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.			
21 0…	Still…	… HOCK …	… Geisenheim …	11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.			
19 0…	Still…	… HOCK …	… Laubenheim …	10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HATS,
HATS,

Manufacturers of Helmets, Hats, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

HELMETS,
HELMETS,

A large assortment of all the Best Helmets in Felt, Pith, and Cork from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 22.

CAPS,
CAPS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10-8.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHRTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its exceent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, [redacted] r exceedi[illegible] face cases,[illegible]nting cases,

Gold Chains made to orde[illegible] *Engli*[illegible]

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA,
AND
THE POLISHED ROBBER
OF
THE ENCHANTED CAVERN.

Characters by Mr. [illegible], Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham, &c.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
including the
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION
designed and executed by
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

The new overture and incidental music composed and arranged by

MR. DUDLEY WYATT.

HARLEQUINADE.

Clown	Little Tom Gillespie.
Pantaloon	Mr. H. Brooks.
Policeman Ex Wise Head	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Harlequin a la Watteau	Miss Kate Thoburn.
Columbine	Miss Emma Markham.

N. B.—There will be a short intermission after Scene 3.

FRIDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY,
SPECIAL EARLY PERFORMANCE
OF
THE PANTOMIME
FOR CHILDREN.
Doors open at 4-30.

Performance commences at 5-30 precisely.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS IN CHARGE HALF PRICE

To all parts of the House excepting Back Seats.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 6), Rs. 15; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8. Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at [illegible] p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER	MR. F. [illegible]
BUSINESS MANAGER	MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

WILL be ready TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY, 1st Feb.), the volume containing the SERMONS of the late DOCTOR MACPHERSON. Edited, with Memoir, by the Rev. ROBERT JEFFERY. pp. 231, price Rs. 2. Sold at TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, and THACKER and Co.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of BEEF and MUTTON under Schedules Nos. 14 and 14A, and CATTLE and SHEEP for slaughter under schedules Nos. 10 and [illegible], to the Commissariat Department at Poona, for one and two years commencing from 1st April, 1882.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay and Poona, on 13th February, 1882, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at Bombay and Poona Commissariat offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut. Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 23rd January, 1882.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that ONE THOUSAND CHESTS or MORE of OPIUM, the produce of the Kadi Division, and of the season of samwat 1937, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Opium Superintendent, Baroda State, at Sidhpur, in the presence of the Subah of the Kadi Division. The sale will begin on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1882.

Particulars and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale. They can also be obtained on application to the Sir Subah of the Baroda State, at Baroda, or the Subah of the Kadi Division, at Kadi, or the Opium Superintendent at Sidhpur.

The opium may be seen at Sidhpur on application to the Opium Superintendent.

KAZI SHAHABUDIN,
Sir Subah, Baroda State.

Baroda, 29th January, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LAWN-TENNIS and BADMINTON.—HAMILTON'S are the best Courts in Bombay, and the charge is now reduced to eight annas a set. Players to find Balls and Shuttlecocks.

WANTED, a light LANDAU. Address "X. Y.," *Gazette* Office.

LIGHT VICTORIA or office BROUGHAM WANTED. Write particulars to X., office of this paper.

RS. SEVENTY-FIVE PER MONTH, BOARD and LODGING. Esplanade Mess Tent, opposite to Bandstand.

REQUIRED, an experienced SUPERINTENDENT for bleaching and preparing Hosiery goods. Apply to S. D., care of this paper.

COX'S PATENT COMPRESSED FOOD for HORSES, CATTLE, &c. For particulars apply to Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 8, Church-lane.

WANTED, by a highly respectable European, a position of trust; a first class book-keeper, correspondent or accountant. Highest references. Address, "X.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, for an office, an active intelligent young MAN, who can keep accounts, and make himself generally useful. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Z., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

A. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER from the Klein Schwechat brewery, not Trieste brewery. A fresh supply of excellent quality just arrived per steamer Daphne, in quarts and pints.—BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Oil, Cotton, Silk, Thread, Needles and all parts of sewing machines always in stock. Prospectus and price lists post free. Terms—Cash, monthly instalments, or on hire. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, very desirable SHOPS in best situations, at Hornby Row, Church Gate Street, Elphinstone Circle, Apollo Street and near the Crawford Market. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—THE [illegible] COMPETITION for the WIMBLEDON SILVER CHALLENGE CUP, presented by the London Scottish Golf Club, will take place on the mornings of the 10th and 11th February.—F. C. MACRAE, Honorary Secaretary.

FOR SALE at AHMEDABAD, a very light, easy going, skeleton DOG-CART, with lamps, English axle, 52 inch Baubullwood wheels and lancewood shafts, plain varnished, and only built 9 months ago, in first rate order—suits a horse about 14-2. Price Rs. 180. Apply to Lieut. H. E. PASSY, 26th Regiment N. I.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

NEW Goods Gents Tartan Hose, Kid Gloves, large size. Black and Fancy Silk Scarfs and Neckties. Large assortment fancy Tweed.—ALLAN, Fort.

FOR SALE, a bran new PIANO by F. Doerner and Sohn, Stuttgart. Price Rs. 650. Apply to LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Byculla.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced EUROPEAN or NATIVE NURSE to attend a quiet, insane lady. Apply to "H.," *Bombay Gazette.*

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Billiard-table manufacturers, have every requisite for BILLIARD and Bagatelle Tables at their premises. 18, Marine-street.

JUST received, real Satsooma, Kanga, and Enamelled curiosities and handsome Japanese cloth painted screens in great variety.—P. C. Kharas, Apollo St.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

WANTED for the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER COMPANY a few skilled MECHANICAL ELECTRICIANS. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the offices of the Company 19, Rampart-row, Bombay, and addressed to the Managing Director.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, Bombay Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARMESAN CHEESE, in bottles, [illegible] Elemé Figs and Turkish delight, in 1lb. boxes. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

CHANGE OF MAIL-DAY.

ON and after the 10th March the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER will be despatched at 5 p. m. on FRIDAY, instead of THURSDAY as at present, during the fair season.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent,
Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1882, at 6 o'clock p.m.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
23rd January, 1882. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is REMOVED to No. 5, Church Gate Street, first floor.

LOUIS PENNY,
Engineer and Manager.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of [illegible]. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON,
Conservator, of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

FOR SALE AT AHMEDABAD,

A DUN COLOURED PONY, "STRADDLES," late "[illegible]," [illegible] 8 years old, sound A. I. at Polo. [illegible] Ahmedabad in 1880, and also second to "Lucifer" at the [illegible] races, 1881 steeplechase, beating "Pathfinder," [illegible]. Apply to Lieut. [illegible], N.I.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND [illegible] 31st December, 1881, [illegible] being equivalent to [illegible] declared and made payable on and after [illegible] to shareholders whose names [illegible] ter on the 7th February, 1882. The Transfer-books will be closed [illegible] 7th Feb., both days inclusive.

By order [illegible]
GREAVES [illegible] Co.

Broach, 24th January, 1882.

LATEST FASHIONABLE NOVEL[illegible]
LADIES' HOSIERY
Suitable for Evening or Carriage [illegible]
WHITE LISLE THREAD H[illegible]
[illegible] fronts, Rs. 3-8 per [illegible]
Cash Rs. 3-2 ,,
All sizes in Stock.

WATSON AND COMP[illegible]
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOM[illegible]

COMMISSARIAT.

PURCHASE of CATTLE and [illegible] OFFALS, HIDES, SKINS, &c., under [illegible] No. 47 from the Commissariat Department at [illegible] Ahmednagar, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, [illegible] Karachi, Superintendent Government Cattle Farm [illegible] and for Purandhar, for the year 1882-83.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the above-mentioned stations on [illegible] February, 1882, at 1 P. M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut. Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's office Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

No. 3 of 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th February [illegible] at the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, [illegible] RAL CONTRACT for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency [illegible] excepted, for the year 1882-83 :—

TEA, INDIAN (loose), of good quality as per Sample, about 171,641 lbs ....

TEA, INDIAN, compressed in packets of 5 ozs. each, containing 14 half Rations, and each Ration to be ⅜ of an oz. about 171,641 lbs.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. of the date specified, when they will be opened in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at once, on application at the Executive Office, Bombay, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of Articles [illegible] supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal.*

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of [illegible] or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit, and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN[illegible] HOSIERY.

WATSON and COMPANY announce that the stock in th[illegible] ment has been largely replenish[illegible] that they have now on hand a splendid [illegible] ment of both Ladies' and Childre[illegible] thread, cotton and woollen Hosiery [illegible] description.

Also a splendid assortment of fine [illegible] Cotton Socks for Boys.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Full descriptive Price List Post-[illegible]

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOM[illegible]

No. 1 of 1882.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will [illegible] ceived by the Executive Commissariat [illegible] Bombay up to noon of 1st March, 1882, and then [illegible] opened, for the SUPPLY at the undermentioned [illegible] the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities or [illegible] noted against each, of COUNTRY-MANUFA[illegible] COTTON SHEETING or SHEETS for Bar[illegible] Hospital Bedding of European Troops in th[illegible] Presidency.

2. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the [illegible] country-manufactured Cotton Sheeting" or "She[illegible]

3. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instal[illegible] 1st July and 1st August, 1882; and a Tender may [illegible] supply of the quantities or numbers required at [illegible] two, or at all three stations. A Tender for the [illegible] one of the stations named, of the entire quantity [illegible] required, will also receive consideration.

4. A sample of the cloth to be supplied can be [illegible] in the Commissariat Office at Bombay. Form [illegible] can also be had on application. Tenders will [illegible] received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5. The cloth to be supplied is to be in every [illegible] (weight, texture, [illegible]) to the Commissaria[illegible] and acceptance of [illegible] will be subject [illegible] proval of the [illegible] sariat Officer and [illegible] mittee; and deliver[illegible] be made in piece[illegible] yards in length if sheeting, and 7† feet each if sh[illegible]

6. Each Tender to be accompanied, as earne[illegible] by a Government promissory note, duly endorse[illegible] Executive Commissariat Officer, or by a Treasu[illegible] for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value, at [illegible] dered rate, of the quantity of Sheeting tendere[illegible] the earnest-money of any one Tender need no[illegible] Rs. 1,000.

7. Security for the performance of the contrac[illegible] required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate val[illegible] Sheeting or sheets at the rate of the accepted Te[illegible]

8. Government to have the power to accept an[illegible] in whole or in part, or to reject any Tender witho[illegible] ing cause for so doing.

† Sheets to be hemmed or made with a border (white—not coloured), which will obviate hemming—the length of the sheets ready for issue being 7 feet.

Station of supply.	Sheeting or Sheets 48 inches wide.		Sheeting or Sheets 60 inches wide.		Total Sheeting or Sheets.		R[illegible]
	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	
Calcutta	27366	11728	5100	2186	32466	13914	D[illegible]
Meerut	27367	11729	5100	2186	32467	13915	
Lahore	27367	11729	5100	2186	32467	13915	
TOTAL	82100	35186	15300	6558	97400	41744	

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, C[illegible]
Executive Commissariat Officer, P[illegible]

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, [illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Magnificent (s)—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

Boyne (s)—45 bales cotton, John Marshall and Co; 115 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 113 bales hemp, Nupoo Soonderjee; 800 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.

Laleham (s)—100 bales cotton, Tezpall; 600 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Hunsraj Luckmechund; 250 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 800 cwts wheat, Heerjee Manchund; 350 cwts wheat, Mottee Jetta; 1,600 cwts wheat, Cooverjee Nursee; 400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 59 bales hemp, Khattow Mathoora; 76 cwts coir yarn, Curumsee Khetsee and Co; 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee and Co; 28 bales wool, Dewjee Vussonjee; 165 bales cotton twist, Jeewraj Damjee.

Clan Alpine (s)—400 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narandass.

Chandos—900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 320 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

St. Albans (s)—150 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Damiee; 126 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayall; 101 bales cotton, Jetha Runchor; 200 bales cotton and 110 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 57 bales cotton, Girdhurilall Futtaychund; 1,600 cwts wheat, Hunsraj Pudomsee; 400 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narandass; 2,002 cwts coir yarn, Jethasee Bhimsee; 125 cwts coir yarn, Hurjeewan Ramjee; 181 bales cotton waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan; 129 bales cotton, Khimjee Veerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co.

Liscard (s)—100 bales cotton, William Bell.

Bretton Hall (s)—300 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 1,200 bales cotton and 1,760 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narondass; 1,000 cwts wheat, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 1,600 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 4,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Claudius (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Hajee H. Shroff, Sons and Co; 13 bales rags, Gungadhur Damoder; 115 cwts olibanum, Cassum Soomar; 20 cases indigo, Lowjee Jadowjee; 62½ cwts sandalwool, Hajee Metha Cassom; 53½ cwts hingra, Eduljee, Hajee Abdool Guffoor; 7½ cwts m-o'-p shells and 1 case ivory, Ludhabhoy Tarmahomed; 12 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Parpia; 4 cases peacock feathers and 3 bales skins, Goolamally Sallabhoy; 11 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 480 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza.

Peshawar (s)—16 packages nutmegs, 4 packages mdae and 10 packages fishmaws, the P. and O. Co; 16 cases peacock feathers, Remonbhoy Russoolbhoy; 80 cwts horns, Esmalliee Goolam Mahomed; 280 cwts. olibanum, R. Mahomed; 34 cwts. horns and 5½ cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 15 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 28 bales skins, Shrufbhoy Jafferbhoy; 28 cwts horns, Fazel Mahomed Dama; 100 cwts olibanum, Damooder Khutow; 137 cwts olibanum, Maneck Cuckumsey; 146½ cwts olibanum; Dattoobhoy Do'ssa; 135 cwts olibanum, 55 cwts nuxvomica and 20 cwts colombo roots, Ruzubally Ally Raza; 25 bales skins, Shaik Poolay and Co; 10 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 18 bales hides Mahomedally and Co; 17 bales hides, Shaik Woodmarally; 11 bales carpets, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Netley Abbey (s)—375 cwts. gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer & Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Peshawar (s)—4,906 slabs tin, the P. and O. Co.

FOR HULL.

Khalif (s)—800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s)—93 cwts wheat, Bhozraj Nurpall and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 25 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co.; 5 bales skins, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

Manilla (s)—300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinth (s)—33,057 cwts wheat, 2008 cwts mowraflowers, 4,125 cwts mowraseed and 17,997 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers, 1,050 cwts gingellysee , Ralli Brothers.

Castalia (s)—150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Manilla (s)—12½ cwts indigo and 4 cwts tamerind, Mahomed Saduck Nemajee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Daphne (s)—14 cwts mowra flower, Herjeebhoy Merwanjee 35 bales cotton, Siburam Bunsidhur; 125 bales cotton, Takersee Mooliee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 5 cases dye, L. Naraen and Co; 2 cases rosa oil, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 300 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckeerchund; 312 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee.

JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bayne (s)—8 bales cotton, Heerjee Maneck; 41 bales wool, Russolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

Laleham (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Nursey Tezpall; 53 bales cotton, Kewaldass Tricumdass; 104 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 80 bales cotton, Mooliee Jewraj and Co; 262 bales cotton, Govinddjee Shamjee; 45 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 116 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 85 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas; 75 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lezpall Gopejee; 300 cwts myrabolams, Runchordass Laljee; 282 cwts myrabolams and 100 bales hemp, Khattow Mathoora; 25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Clan Alpine (s)—97 bales cotton, Jewrazbhoy Laljee; 125 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat Vulubdass Runchordass.

Albans (s)—800 cwts wheat, Malsee Corsee.

St. Albans (s)—48 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 2,400 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co; 6,400 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.

Bretton Hall (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 50 bales cotton, Bhozraj Nurpal.

FOR LONDON.

Claudus (s)—75 cwts horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 6 bales hides, Jairaz Luckumsey; 100 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Peshawar (s)—1,175 bales cotton 225 bags coffee, 20 cases spices, 118 cases cardamows, 253 cases ginger, 91 bales coir yarn, 1 case horns, 7 bales carpets and 21 cases gum the P. and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kahlif (s)—16,071 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Netby Abby (s)—125 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 5 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 1,600½ cwts lins ed, L. Singer and Co.

Lord Durby (s)—6 bales skins, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—8 bales silk, M. Nevean and Co.

Castalia (s)—200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 397½ cwts popeyseed and 37½ cwts groundnuts, Luckmedass Monjee; 180 cwts coir yarn, Magjee Mooljee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla (s)—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henzada (s)—75 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Daphne (s)—63 bales twist, Ardaseer Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Daphne (s)—63 bales cotton, Gungadhur Potdar; 129 bales cotton, Tarachund Sitaram; 25 bales cotton, Guneshdass Buldewdass; 88 bales cotton, Kisonlall Choonilall; 61 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 59 bales cotton and 200 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 50 twist, Adaser Sorabjee; 73 bales cotton, Dewkuran Ramcuran; 18 bales cotton Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 1 pot sora oil and 1 pot sandlewood oil, Frazulally Moosabhoy; 125 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee Sons and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT).
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SUMMARY SUIT.

11-82—Hore, C. and B.—Saul Abdoola Yusaf Furaj Hyme vs Mahomed bin Ebrahim Sanah.

SHORT CAUSES.

419-81—Prescot and W.—T. F. Punnett vs Ruttonsey Khatao.

491-81—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Tejipal Lalljee—Taybjee and D.

518-81—Jefferson B and D—Hajee Abdool Vyed Oosman and another vs Marwadee Nundram Moduram and another.

LONG CAUSES.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Vellice and others—J. B and D. P., and G., and M. and E.—Part heard.

157-81—Muljee and B—Tribhowandas Purshotumdas vs Nursidas Jitharam—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SHORT CAUSES.

519-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga vs Habeeboola Fazoola and others.

1-82—Muljee and B—Pragjee Mooradjee and another vs Wamnrao Govindrao and others.

10-82—Muljee and B.—Pandoorung Shewjee vs Kessowjee Jadowjee.

LONG CAUSES.

339-81—Macfarlane and E.—Ahmed Somejee vs Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. and R. M. Sayani—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Western, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, from Bangalore.

JANUARY 29.

Degacher, Lieut.-Col., S. W. Borderers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JANUARY 30.

Watson, Brig. Surg., on leave, from Lucknow.

Gall, Lieut. and Adjt., Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Bellary.

Osburn, Col., 6th Madras N. I., on leave, from Trichinopoly.

Stainforth, Major, 21st Madras N. I., on leave, from Trichinopoly.

Bayly, Major-Genl., R. A., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Campbell, Lieut., R. E., from leave, to Roorkee.

Bisset, Captain, R. E., to leave, to Roorkee.

Bisset, Major, R. A., to join, to Madras.

Taylor, Major, Rifle Brigade, to join, to Ahmednugar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, January 31.

There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 1st February, 1882, at the Oval at 7-30 a. m. (Madras time). White uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All Members requested to attend.

The Ranges at Coorla are opened for class-firing and practice.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rifle Association at Headquarters this day Tuesday), 31st inst., to arrange for the next meeting. Members are requested to be present punctually at 5-30 p. m. (Madras time).

Captains of Companies are reminded that the Bayley Challenge Shield competition closes on the 15th February 1882.

There will be parade every morning this week at the Oval at 7-30 a. m. and near the European General Hospital on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 5-45 p. m. (Mdras time.) All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 28.*)

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Jt.-Magte. and Dy. Collr., Dinagepore, is appointed to act until further orders, as Magte. and Collr. of Noakholly.

Mr. W. Fiddian, Temporary Jt.-Magte. and Dy Collr., First Grade, Midnapore, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st Jan.

Mr. W. H. Page, Jt.-Magte. and Dy. Collr., Howrah, is appointed to be temporarily a Jt.-Magte. and Dy. Collr. of the First Grade, with effect from the 1st Jan., vice Mr. W. Fiddian.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Temporary Jt.-Magte. and Dy. Collr., Second Grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st Jan., vice Mr. W. Fiddian.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, Jt.-Magte. and Dy. Collr., Pubna, on leave, is transferred to Dinagepore, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judl., Pol. and Appt. Depts., is allowed leave for six months.

With the sanction of H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl., the Lieut.-Govr. re-appoints the Hon. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Div. of the Presy. of Fort William.

With the sanction of H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. the Lieut.-Govr. appoints Mr. D. M. Barbour, to be Member of the Council of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Div. of the Presy. of Fort William.

The Lieut.-Govr. accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon. T. W. Brookes of his seat in the Council of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, Asst. Supdt. of Police, is promoted to the First Grade of Asst. Supdts. of Police, with effect from the 26th October last, vice Mr. D. J. Poole, deceased.

Mr. E. St. George Kaye, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Midnapore, is promoted to the Second Grade of Asst. Supdnts. of Police with effect form 14th Nov. last.

Mr. P. A. Sandilands, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Rungpore, is appointed to be an Asst. Supdt. of Police, of the Second Grade, with effect from the 14th Nov. last.

Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Shahabad, is appointed to be an Asst. Supdt. of Police of the Second Grade, with effect from the 14th Nov. last.

Dr. F. R. Hoernle, Offg. Prof. Presy. College and Offg. Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, is confirmed in the fourth class of the Bengal Educl. Service.

Brig.-Surg. B. Simpson, C. S., Patna, is allowed leave for two months and three days.

Mr. A. R. Grant, Asst. Convr. of Forests of the First Grade (transferred from the N.-W. P.), reported his return from furlough on the 5th instant, and is posted to the Palamow Forest Div.

Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the First to the Fourth Calcutta Div.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, Exe. Engr., Second Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Hazareebagh Div. of the Western Circle to the Chittagong Div. of the Eastern Circle, and is appointed to be Exe. Engr. of the Chittagong Div., vice Mr. E. Le-Lievre, proceeding on furlough, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Exe. Engr. Second Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Comsr. of the Dacca Div., for employment as Divl. Supdt. of Dist. Works.

Mr. G. Humfress, Asst. Engr., First Grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr. A. H. G. Newcomen is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMAMDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Jan. 18.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th B. C.—Lt. Col. M. M. Prendergast, 2nd in Comd., to be Comdt., vice Ha[illegible] vacated on attaining Col.'s allowances. [illegible] 8th Dec.

Lt.-Col. F. P. W. Freeman, Sq[illegible]r., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Prendergast. D[illegible] Dec.

Major D. Adamson, Sqn. C[illegible] move up in grade succession, vice Freeman. [illegible]ed 30th Dec.

Major C. E. Harence, Sqn. Officer, to be Sqn. Comdr., vice Adamson. Dated 30th Dec.

6th B. C.—Lieut. C. S. Wheler, Sqn. Officer, to be Adjt., vice Gordon, vacated on promotion to Capt. Dated 10th Nov.

7th B. C., Surg.-Major J. C. Morice, to the medical charge of the regt., vice Brig.-Surg. T. Ringer, M. D., retired.

9th B. C.—Major T. Dayrell, 2nd in Comd., to be Comdt., vice Campbell, deceased. Dated 14th Aug.

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Palmer, Sqn. Comdr., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Dayrell, but to continue seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 14th Aug.

Major J. L. N. Willis, Sqn. Comdr., to move up in grade succession, vice Palmer. Dated 14th Aug.

Major D. H. Robertson, Sqn. Officer, on furlough to be Sqn. Comdr., vice Willis.

14th Bl. L.—Lieut. Col. M. H. H. Heathcote, C. B., 2nd in Comd. 17th B. C., to be Comdt., vice Ross, deceased.

2nd N. L.—Lieut. D. C. F. Macintyre, 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 1st Jan.

4th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. P. Wheeler, Bl. Infy., to be Offg. Comdt., during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Col. Robertson.

5th N. I.—Brag.-Surg. A. J. Dale, M. B., to be medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major R. T. Wright, M. D., transferred to civil employ.

9th. N. I.—Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-mr., to be Qr.-mr. Dated 2nd Dec.

10th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Firth, 2nd in Comd., to be Comdt., vice Franks, vacated on attaining Col's. allowances. Dated 1st Jan.

Major C. H. Palmer, Wing Comdr., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Firth. Dated 1st Jan.

Major C. D. Swete, Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr., vice Palmer. Dated 1st Jan.

13th N. I.—Lieut. G. B. Crawley, S. C., (on furlouh) to be Wing Officer, vice Collins, transferred to the 12th N. I.

16th N. I.—Lieut. H. T. G, Burne, S. C., (on furlouh) lately employed in the Military Accounts Dept., to be Wing Officer, vice Salkeld, deceased.

24th N. I.—Lieut. T. J. Atkinson, 2nd Bn. Rl., West Surrey Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 30th Dec.

27th N. I.—Lieut. W. H. Allen, S.C., (on furlough) to be Wing Officer, vice Thurston, vacated on proceeding on leave.

43rd N. I.—Major G. W. Beresford, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr., vice Reid, retired. Dated 16th Nov.

Lieut. R. H. Twigg, Supmry. on the estabt. of the regt., to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Beresford. Dated 16th Nov.

1st Goorkhas.—Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, Wing Officer, to be Qr.-mr., vice Robinson, appointed Adjt. Dated 9th Dec.

Major A. F. H. Mitchell-Ignes, King's Rl. Rifle Corps, is direct to proceed to Natal, to join the 3rd Bn. of the regt., into which he has recently been promoted.

Capt. G. Poignand, having resigned his appointment as Garrison Inst., is reposted to the 2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt., and directed to proceed to England, reporting himself on arrival to the Adjt. Horse Guards.

Capt. C. G. Heathcote, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fus., is, under instructions from the House Guards, directed to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, for duty at the depôt.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capts. A. Chancellor, 1st Bn., and S. Boxwell, 2nd Bn.

Qr-mr. W. Holohan, N. Lancashire Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 3rd Bn. of his Regt., to which he has recently been appointed.

Surg.-Major B. Lane, A. M. D., serving in the Bengal command, is ordered to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surg.-Genl. for duty with troops as may be required.

Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Simla, Jan. 23.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

18th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. F. Allen, 2nd in Comd., to be Comdt., vice Winson, retired. Dated 1st Oct.

Lieut.-Col. H. DeBrett, Wing Comdr., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Allen.

Major A. C. Toker, Offg. Wing Comdr., is confirmed in that appointment, vice DeBrett.

Hill Depots.—Pachmari.—Capt. the Hon. U. de R. B. Roche, 2nd Battn. S. Wales Borderers, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. T. D. Wilson, who has embarked for England with the 1st Battn. Rl. Scots Fusrs.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of a S.C., probationer :—

11th N. I.—Lieut. H. James, supmry. on the Estabt. 4th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

Major L. Wavell, Bl. S. C., is, on return from furlough, posted to Lucknow, for general duty.

Major H. A. Burton, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England on retirement.

Capt. W. W. Lawrence, 1st Bn., R. I. Regt., is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the depôt, instead of Capt. J. W. Graves, previously detailed for his duty.

1st Bn. E. Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. C. S. de B. Martindale, is qualified for the rank of Lieut.

Lieut. H. W. Smith, R. E., having completed his tour of Indian service, is directed to proceed ot England.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Divn. order, dated 2nd Jan. appointing Lieut. C. Seton, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt., to officiate as Instr. in Muskty. to the 9th Rl. Lancers, with effect from the 13th Oct., 1881, there being no qualified officer in that regiment available for the appointment.

Leicestershire Regt.—1st Battn. order, dated 2nd Jan. appointing Capt. R. J. G. Creed, to officiate as Instr. in Muskty., from the 27th Dec.; there being no qualified subaltern available.

Royal West Surrey Regt.—2nd Battn. order, dated 15th Sept., 1881, appointing Lieut. and Adjt. G. W. H. Pain, to officiate as Instr. in Muskty., to the Battn., from 9th Sept. to 14th Oct., 1881, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. W. H. Pain, appointed Transport Officer, and during the absence on general leave of the permanent Instr. (Lieut. H. W. Dent.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divnl. Staff.—Major H. B. Sanderson, (S. C.) for the 11th and 12th Oct., 1881, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

2nd Bn. Somersetshire Regt.—Major W. Cox, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Bn. E. Surrey Regt.—Lieut. H. Ringwood, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

4th Bn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. the Hon. A. C. E. Somerset, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for three months, on private affairs.

6th N. I.—Lieut. C. H. Westmorland, (S. C.) from the 23rd Sept. to the 5th Oct., 1881, on private affairs.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
GENERAL the Hon'ble A. E. HARDINGE,
Commander-in-Chief, Honorary Colonel of the Corps.

THE ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS BALL will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, 3rd February.

PRESIDENT :
MAJOR THE HON'BLE LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY.
COMMITTEE.
CAPT. PROUDFOOT, ADJT.
CAPT. TENNENT, B. V. R.
LIEUTENANT ROSS, B. V. R.
LIEUTENANT ANDERSON, B. V. R.
QUARTER-MASTER SOUNDY, B. V. R.
COLOR SERJT. GEORGE, B. V. R.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP and Co. and SOUNDY and Co.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	„ 10
Non-volunteer Single Ticket	„ 10
Non-volunteer and Two Ladies	„ 12
Extra Ladies' Ticket	„ 5

W. M. TENNENT, Hony. Secy.
A. B. ANDERSON, Hony. Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have made arrangements, accordingly, to issue from the 1st of February next, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a full-sized sheet containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Monthly..........Re. 1 Half Yearly ...Rs. 6
Quarterly ....Rs. 3 Annually ...... „ 12

Postage to Mofussil Subscribers annas 4 per month.

Payment strictly in advance.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEATTS—January 22nd, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Murray Threipland Beatts, of a son.

YOUNG—January 25th, at Delhi, the wife of Major Gordon Young, of a son.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—January 25th, at Amritsar, James Gerald, infant son of Amelia and James Frank Jackson, Government Telegraph Department, aged four months.

RICE—January 20th, at Mysathul Factory, Bhagwangolah, Thomas Benjamin Rice, aged 80 years, 7 months, and 11 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1882.

THE repudiation by President Arthur of Mr. Blaine's dictation to the South American Republics, the publication of Lord Granville's despatch up-holding the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the announcement of the terms of peace offered by Chili to Peru are three events occurring simultaneously which are likely to profoundly affect the Western Continent from Behrings Straits to Terra del Fuego. Of the three the first is undoubtedly the most sensational, and, as the two others are to some extent dependent upon it, its meaning and effect are most deserving of attention. Although at first sight it may seem little more than a curious psychological study to examine the scope and aim of Mr. Blaine's abortive policy, it is nevertheless probable that the workings of the ex-Secretary's mind were indications of a profound movement in the popular conception of the "manifest destiny" of the United States. According to this view the "Spread-Eagleism" of which President Arthur has so incontinently clipped the wings would not be killed, and may, indeed, retain sufficient germs of vitality to become an actual political factor at some future, and perhaps not distant, time. There is no doubt that American Chauvinism was quite enthusiastic over Mr. Blaine's attempt to exclusively dominate the Panama Canal; and who knows that if he had not blundered so egregiously in Chili and Peru, and been fortuitously superseded by Mr. Freylinghuysen, he would not have been backed-up by American public opinion? It is quite true that every American citizen breathed more freely when Mr. Blaine retired from the Secretariat, but that was not so much because of what he had done, as of the manner in which he had done it. From the very outset President Garfield's Minister seems to have got his mind confused. His memorable despatch to Mr. Lowell relating to the Panama Canal contained a most elaborate history of the traditional policy of the United States, showing, as he thought conclusively, that it had been founded on the Monroe doctrine, and as such had unhesitatingly been accepted by Great Britain. No one reading Mr. Blaine's despatch could have supposed for one moment that such an instrument ever existed as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which, however, in the clearest possible terms, had agreed to a joint guarantee for the Canal. So far the American people were with him, and when they were informed of the existence of the Treaty of 1850 they at once demanded its abrogation. Naturally, Mr. Blaine acceded to their suggestion, and asked England to consent to tear up the inconvenient document. We now know that England refused, and very properly too. President Arthur and Mr. Freylinghuysen will probably carry the matter no further, at least we hope so; but had President Garfield lived, and General Kilpatrick and Mr. Hurlbut not compromised diplomatic dignity by quarrelling, it is more than probable that America of her own motion would have repudiated the Treaty and left Great Britain and the States in an attitude of jealous hostility over the peaceful undertaking at Panama. When the correspondence of Mr. Blaine with General Kilpatrick and Mr. Hurlbut, respectively the United States, ministers to Chili and Peru, was published at the command of the Senate, it became evident that Mr. Blaine was quite unfit for the State Secretaryship. The inconsistency, and even contradictoriness of the instructions sent to these ministers respecting the attitude to be adopted towards the two combatant Republics, had resulted in some extraordinary proceedings on the part of Mr. Hurlbut, and finally in a most unprofessional squabble between him and his brother envoy at Santiago. The despatches effectually proved that Mr. Blaine was an eminently unsafe man to be entrusted with the diplomatic direction of a great country.

It would not be fair, however, to assume from his singular blundering that Mr. Blaine was a mere light-headed patriot, who in this case shot his arrow o'er the house and hurt his brother. Mr. Blaine was a man of grand conceptions, and these ideas of his differed considerably from the vulgar vauntings of previous Monroe Ministers. That he realised the "manifest destiny" to an extreme extent was apparent, but his view of it was something more than a vague desire to "whip creation." And in his feelings towards England he by no means came down to the mere anti-British level which characterised the bulk of American statesmen after the war. His correspondence during the illness of the late President showed, beneath such conventional gush as is appropriate to such compositions, a willingness to recognise the partnership of the elder English branch in the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race. Like Pompey, he would have been willing to divide the world. For America he would have reserved the Western hemisphere, while England might control the Eastern. He may even have looked far beyond into the mists of futurity, and beheld the centre of the English world transferred from the Thames to the Potomac, and the mother-country subsisting in pensioned ease on the filial generosity of the daughter. In his last despatch, written less than two months ago, he referred to the mourning for President Garfield as an "eloquent testimony to the closeness with which the two nations are united, as members of a common family with a common history, a common interest, and a common glory of successful achievement in the path of progress." Far be it from us to deprecate the fraternal feelings so neatly expressed. We regard the *rapprochement* between the two peoples as a consummation devoutly to be wished; but it is one which springs entirely from the community of interest, language, and blood, and is neither to be hurried on, nor guided into this or that channel, by romantic statesmen. The world is not yet ready for division between Washington and London, nor was the growth of unity to be forced by the ill-judged proceedings of Mr. Blaine. Diplomacy, however, does not wholly consist of developing "high politics," as more than one statesman has found to his cost; and so a minister who believed himself called to recreate the world came to grief over the fights of two ill-conditioned petty republics. His indiscreet dictation to Chili, and Mr. Hurlbut's attempt to decide between the claims of Pierola and Calderon as to the headship of the Peruvian State, were enough to overturn any foreign minister. While we must censure the chimerical projects of Mr. Blaine, and congratulate the United States people on being freed from a sentimental Secretary of State, we are willing to recognise the positive elevation of the policy enunciated by President Garfield through his chief minister. If Mr. Blaine did nothing more, he raised the policy of the United States out of the narrow selfish vein in which it had been cast by successive presidents unable to perceive a nobler destiny for the Great Republic than over-reaching the "worn-out monarchies of Europe." Mr. Blaine, in one sense, appreciated the new European doctrine of nationalities, and he felt that monarchy or republic had little to do with it so long as the energy and genius of the people remained the same. He was too well-informed to think that the British empire could be coughed down, as some of his predecessors fancied, and at the bottom of his policy there always seemed to us to be a matured idea of conciliating England without allowing her to infringe on what he believed to be the natural rights of the United States. It was precisely this attempt, wild and crude though it was, to systematise the Monroe doctrine that appeared to be partially redeeming features of Mr. Blaine's policy. It would, in our opinion, be a matter of regret were the American State Department to relapse once again into vapoury babble about "manifest destiny" when she was required to raise her voice in external affairs; and that the main-spring of the policy of the White House should simply be "to run" the political machine in the interest of the Republican party in general, and of the "President's friends" in particular. For this reason we regard with some anxiety the possible programme with which President Arthur and Mr. Freylinghuysen will seek to replace the dramatic Spread-Eagleism of Mr. Blaine.

Turning to the southern half of the continent, we confess the prospects of peace are not reassuring. The terms offered by Chili to her vanquished enemy are not excessive, as peace-terms go now-a-days. It is true the annexation of the Guano districts to Chili will ruin Peru, and it is equally undeniable that Peru will never manage to pay a war indemnity of £20,000,000. But when we look at recent treaties we find that ruinous bargains, involving the annexation of frontier provinces, and the hypothecation of the remainder for fabulous war indemnities, are looked upon as fairly generous terms to be offered by a conqueror. It is not our fear that Peru will resist these terms; in fact she cannot, for as an entity Peru no longer exists. The difficulty arises from the fact that there is no government in Peru capable of negotiating. Senor Calderon, Mr. Hurlbut's *protégé*, was deported by the Chilians; and General Pierola is merely a Guerilla chieftain. We imagine, therefore, that Chili will simply evacuate Lima, annex as much territory as she likes, occupy Arica as a security for the indemnity, and leave the remainder of the country to be devastated by civil war. The result is probably not more than Peru deserves. She has all along been the "frightful example" among the South American Republics. She has endeavoured to subsist in indolence and luxury by dint of unscrupulous borrowing, and blatant bounce. She has been a defaulter all round, and now she has fallen at the feet of the active and industrious adversary against whom she leagued with a kindred state, Bolivia, in order to despoil, and that not for the first time. If she can induce the invader to quit her soil it will only be to encounter the miseries of internal strife, of famine, and of crime. We confess we have no sympathy with her, and it showed a singular lack of discrimination that Mr. Blaine should have sought to cover either Calderon or Pierola with the Ægis of the United States. Chili, we are told, will accept no further mediation from Washington if these terms be refused. Probably no serious effort will be made to induce her to alter her determination. We neither approve nor censure pacific and mediatory intervention on the part of President Arthur's Government. It is sufficiently consolatory to us to know that Mr. Blaine's attempt to bully Chili into submission, simply that no European Government might interfere, and without any reference to the merits of the quarrel, has been emphatically disavowed by the Washington Cabinet and the people of the United States.

A LETTER from our correspondent at Bhavnagar in describing the enthusiasm with which H. H. the Thakore Saheb was received by the population of the capital on his return from Rajkot with the Grand Cross of the Star of India, mentions the fact that the Prince, while on his way from the railway-station to a certain temple, was welcomed "with great cheering" from the assembled multitudes. To those who know the old oriental etiquette in these matters, this is a phenomenal innovation. In the East it has been the immemorial practice to receive a sovereign in silent awe, no subject daring to look up or to raise his voice while the disposer of life and fortune passed by. The Western practice of turning-out to look at the monarch and conveying to him *viva voce* an expression of approval and good-will, would have appeared to the oriental, any time during the last three thousand years until now, unseemly and presumptuous to a degree, and it would possibly have been regarded as an insult, and punished accordingly by the cutting off of many heads. Now, however, both rulers and ruled are beginning to recognise that the true glory of sovereigns is to be found in the happiness of their people, and the applause of the latter is no longer an impertinence to be resented by the former. At Constantinople when Murad V. went to the mosque after the deposition of Abdul Aziz, it was remarked that the Constantinopolitans, contrary to all tradition, applauded the new Sultan; and more astounding still, Murad, instead of disregarding alike the presence and the plaudits of his subjects, and passing on his way with a stony stare, actually returned their salutations. The courtesy procured His Majesty a severe lecture from the Minister of War, Hussein Effendi, to whom he owed the throne. That redoubtable official explained to him that Sultans never took any notice of mere subjects, and requested His Imperial Majesty never to forget himself in public again. In Bhavnagar the intelligent young prince need fear no such untimely rebuke, and no doubt the cheers which accompanied him in his progress through the streets of his capital were as musical in his ears as are those which greet any sovereign in the less punctilious West.

WE are glad to see that the hope we expressed the other day respecting M. Gambetta's successor has been realised, and that M. de Freycinet is once more President Grévy's Prime Minister. An observer of French politics must have seen for months past that the growing power of M. de Freycinet marked him out as a coming man. His accession to office is a guarantee for a practical and common-sense Government, free from heroic designs and external or internal intrigue. M. de Freycinet is an engineer, and his name and policy are entirely associated with the development of national wealth, and more particularly with the prodigious scheme of public works which a few years ago was inaugurated at his instance, and is now verging towards completion. During his tenure of the Foreign Office, France secured the thorough confidence of her neighbours, and it is to be hoped that his calm and practical judgment will retrieve the errors of M. Barthelémy St. Hilaire. In looking over the list of names one may realise the concealed antagonism which has overthrown M. Gambetta. The new Government is almost entirely composed of men who have previously either been turned out of office at the bidding of the ex-Premier, or who, for some reason or another, have encountered his once all-powerful opposition. In fact, it is just the Ministry that M. Gambetta would have liked to head, and which he in vain endeavoured to form. He forgot at that time that his Palais Bourbon intrigues had made him numerous foes. He realises it now when his "Cabinet of Clerks" has gone to pieces, and his injured followers have developed into successful rivals. We do not suppose M. Gabetta is extinguished. Although his political reputation is sadly tarnished, and his prestige irretrievably lowered, he still remains by far the most powerful orator in France. He is once more unmuzzled, and when, after a respectful period of retirement, he again mounts the tribune, it will be interesting to see whether French democracy can resist that charming tongue which won the way for its owner from the Café Procope to the Quai D'Orsai. M. Gambetta will have his turn again, and we doubt not he will come to it a wiser man. Above all he will have seen that France is firmly resolved to have no more masters.

WE recommend the recent experience of M. Gambetta to the attention of Mr. Gladstone. The fate of the ex-Dictator shows how dangerous it is to attempt constitutional innovations. In another week Mr. Gladstone will explain his intentions with regard to our own Parliamentary constitution. He has reckoned, and reckoned, so far with justice, on the devotion of his followers, but insubordination is highly contagious, and it would not be surprising if the revolt of the French Deputies were imitated at Westminster.

THE LATE DR. MACPHERSON.*

WE have received an advance copy of a small volume in which the Rev. Robert Jeffrey, minister of the Free Church of Scotland in Bombay, has collected eight of the last sermons preached in St. Andrew's Church by the late Dr. Macpherson, together with a memoir which will be read with great interest. The sermons are published at the request of the congregation. We are glad that the work of editing was entrusted to Mr. Jeffrey. The task has been well done; but over and above that consideration, many will see in the title-page of the little book—bearing as it does the names of the ministers of the two great Scotch communions here—a last reflection of what was not the least pleasant feature of Dr. Macpherson's character. His theological sympathies were limited within a comparatively narrow circle by a creed whose awful rigidity is, we are bound to say, painfully conspicuous throughout this book. But within that circle they were vigorous and fruitful. Those who do not know the story, will, as we feel with Mr. Jeffrey, be astonished to read of how much Dr. Macpherson was able to do outside of a pastoral work which might well have exhausted his energies, in connection with the Scottish Schools, Scottish Orphanage, and Young Men's Christian Association of this town. But they will see at the same time what those who know the story do not require to be told, that no small part of his success was due to the heartiness with which he invited and received the co-operation of all who were willing to work with him. It is impossible to linger over this phase of Dr. Macpherson's character without regretting that there is so little of it in India. Speculation is rife at present as to why it is that missionary effort in India is fruitless. Dr. Macpherson, as may be seen from this memoir, was one of the few among the clergy who saw that the criminal failure to present a common front to the enemy attacked is not the least of the causes of that ill-success :—"Dr. Macpherson held that to break up the little Christian communities into rival, and sometimes hostile camps, over some figment of the theological fancy, was as grievous an injury as could well be inflicted upon the struggling Christian cause, and often a *vital* wound to the weak body of Christ in India." The matter is perhaps worse when we consider the way in which, in the absence of any strong expression of public opinion, the clergy are permitted to battle over the bodies and souls of the little ones who are made to imbibe the odium theologicum with their A, B, C. The new schools on the Esplanade are an ornament to the city, but the writer never sees them without heaving a sigh over the lakhs of public money and the tons of stone and lime which have been spent in order that children too may know what it is which separates a Churchman from a Dissenter, or a Presbyterian from an Episcopalian. Dr. Macpherson was a conspicuous example of a tendency opposite to that which has produced such deplorable results. It is in a large measure due to him that the Scotch Education Society—a society of his founding—works on such a comparatively broad basis. And we believe it is not his fault that we have not in Bombay, as we ought to have, one first-class High School, where all European children might get their secular education, irrespective of religious differences which divide not them but their parents.

We shall not attempt a review of the sermons themselves. They have been chosen not for conspicuous literary merit—though they are not deficient in the clearness, directness, and earnestness which are the first requisites of pulpit oratory—but as the last delivered by their author; and anything like a detailed criticism of the religious system they unfold would be out of place.

The address to the soldiers in his congregation in the Seventh Sermon strikes us as a model of what such an address should be. And a very painful interest will always attach among Dr. Macpherson's friends to the Fourth Sermon preached on the morning of the Sunday before the fatal illness. It is a meditation on death, characterised by all the energy which the belief that the possibility of salvation exists for every man up to the moment of his death and no longer, can lend to that theme.

Of the memoir which Mr. Jeffrey has prefixed to the sermons we should wish to speak in terms of great praise. The events in Dr. Macpherson's life were few. After a brilliant college course at Aberdeen he came out to this country in 1860. He took one furlough in 1870-73. By far the greater part of his service was done in Bombay; and the description of one day of his life there is the description of all. In the absence of stirring events, Mr. Jeffrey has done well to set himself to draw a picture of the man as he was and worked in Bombay; and he has produced a sketch which friends will linger over in loving remembrance of a childlike and earnest nature, too soon cut off, and which will be read with interest by many who will admire in it the record of a life spent for others. We cordially recommend the book to those for whom it is primarily intended and to the general public.

---

* *Last Words: Sermons by the Rev. Duncan Macpherson, D. D., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, preached in St. Andrew's Church on the closing Sundays of his Ministry.* Edited, with Memoir, by the Rev. Robert Jeffrey, Minister of the Free Scotch Church, Bombay. Published by request of an attached congregation, Thacker and Co. Limited, and the Tract and Book Society, Bombay, 1882.

RETURN OF THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR TO HIS CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JAN. 24.

I INFORMED you by wire yesterday of the arrival of His Highness the Maharaja here last evening from Rajkot, and of the public reception accorded him. Leaving Rajkot last Saturday, His Highne encamped at Gondal overnight. At this plac was received by the Joint-Administrator, Scott, with much ceremony. This was t of His Highness' lamented wife, the Gon who died some years ago, leaving a son, (no of seven and very intelligent for his age) wh heir-apparent to the Bhavnagar *gadee*. sequently, His Highness has more than interest in the place. Next morning after a by ordinary carriage of about three hours, H ness, with his principal officers and followe train from Jetpur. It was a special tra Mr. Dangerfield, the Chief Engineer and of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, with his officers, personally superintended the ments and rode in the train. The train a Sihore in about three hours, keeping ti well, and running at the rate of 30 m hour. This station, which is near Bh has in its neighbourhood a temple whi Thakore Saheb had to visit. Besides, very pleasant spot, surrounded with hills, which have on the tops of them old fo to which much historical interest attach night's halt was made here, and the next m the short pilgrimage of worship having be formed at a place called Khodiar, His Hi again took to his special train at Vartej and an hour arrived at the Bhavnagar station. large shamiana had been erected by the merch and others of the community. It was beauti decorated with ever-greens and other tree plants, as well as with tinsel cloth and bann His Highness and his officers were requeste take their seats in this shamiana, which was nished with rich chairs, that for the Maharaja on a raised dais covered with gold cloth. everybody had taken his seat, Mr. Hurjeevu Bhawanbhoy, a merchant of this place, begged to read an address, which he said he felt p at being asked by the community to read them to His Highness. The address which w Gujarati ran as follows :—

TO MAHARAJ SHREE TAKHTSINGHJEE, K. C. S. Raja Saheb of Bhavnagar,—We your subjects o you our congratulations with much pleasure on having received the title of a Knight Commande the Star of India from the Queen Empress of In We shall avail ourselves of this opportunity to dress you a few words on this auspicious occasi Immediately on your assuming the reins of ministration you undertook the construction and in a short time brought to completion, a line railway mainly for the comfort of the populace a the promotion of the trade of Kathiawar. Yo Highness moreover provides means for the pub instruction of your subjects. In Bhavnagar its and in the chief towns in the interior Your Hig ness has established dispensaries under compete medical gentlemen, which supply the poor wi medicine gratis. For the protection of our lives a property, your Highness has an organized police well as a judicial system. It is a matter of mu satisfaction to us that the appeals in the last stance lie to your Highness, and that you persona inquire into them. For the convenience of tra there are highways in many parts of your territory well as ports and a dock on your bunder. Satis tory arrangements for the conservancy of the to are made by the municipality, a large portion of expense of which is paid from the state treasu Nor are the outer manifestations wanting of large expense bestowed on the endeavour to secu the welfare of the subjects in those diverse wa The satisfaction of the people may be measured the new structures and shops which spring up all sides. Prominent among your wise measures one which we cannot forget to mention here, namel that having due regard for the welfare of your su jects, you appointed from among them as yo chief Dewan a person of such large experien and learning as Mr. Samaldass, who can pro mote the welfare of the people. This also is source of much satisfaction and encouragement us. In short, we your subjects beg to express o great obligation to you for the interest and effo you put forth for our welfare, and pray to God th he may bless you with long life combined wi domestic happiness and wide-spread fame. Finall we respectfully intimate that in order to give su stantial shape to our sentiments, and to perpetua this event, we have resolved to erect a Dhurmashal at a cost of Rs. 20,600 near this Railway Statio which we beg your Highness will allow us to ca "the Takht Singhjee Dhurma Shala," after you honoured name.

The reading of the address was frequently ap plauded. His Highness the Thakore Saheb e pressed much satisfaction with the welcom tendered to him by his subjects, and consented to the proposal embodied in the conclusion of the address. He asked his Dewan, Mr. Samaldass, to give a reply at length to the address, and that gentleman replied in Gujarati as follows :—

Gentlemen—The delight of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at receiving from the Kaiser-i-Hind the distinction of the Knight Commander of the Star of India has been considerably augmented by the address you have with such *eclat* presented to His Highness on setting foot in his capital, especially as it contains assurances of approval of His Highness' acts of administration. Pandits learned in the lore of the Shastras inform us that the term 'Raja' was originally used for one who was capable of satisfying a community of men. The alleviation of suffering and promotion of welfare are the causes of satisfaction in men, and these depend generally on measures for their protection against oppression by a system of police and justice, for the diffusion of education, for the cure of diseases, for encouragement of trade; and the adoption of such measures by the Maharaja Saheb, as put forth in the address you have just read, testifies that His Highness fully realises the import of the appellation he bears. He believes, however, that in this he does his duty, and derives his main satisfaction from the thought that his subjects have been from the olden times, loyal, industrious, and enterprising. In the time of the founder of this capital, Bhavsinghjee, and later also in the time of Maharaja Vakhtsinghjee, when the British were not a settled authority in Kathiawar, depredations were rife, and the revenue could not be well secured. For the protection of the territory large *seebundie* forces had to be continually retained, and for the maintenance thereof a contribution was derived from the duties levied on articles of trade, which the enterprising merchants of this territory used to export and import. From that date to this the trading community of this place have been loyal and industrious, which is a source of much satisfaction to His Highness. One thing in this connection His Highness wishes specially mentioned is, that the trade here has attracted several European merchants. They are a source of encouragement to indigenous trade, and His Highness is glad to see them united with native merchants in presenting the address. It is related in the Secunder-Nameh of the learned Persian poet, Nizami, that the Persian king, Darasha, desired to wage war with Alexander. Darasha's forces and treasures being much more than that of the latter, before the commencement of hostilities, he taunted Alexander that he would do well to compare his hosts and resources with those of Persia before he launched into a war. But Alexander is said to have replied that though he lacked numbers, the unanimity of his forces and the prosperity of his country made up for the disadvantage. In this very manner His Highness, our Maharaja Saheb, derives satisfaction from the prosperity of his subjects. He cheerfully consents to your proposal to commemorate this event by the erection of a dharmsala. In conclusion, I appeal to Providence to bless our Maharaj Saheb with long life during which he may promote works of public utility, for which he may reap the rewards of happiness and honour.

Mr. Samaldass spoke with great effect, and at various stages in his speech he was enthusiastically cheered.

His Highness then with his own hands distributed *atar* and *pan sooparie* to the merchants and others present, among whom there were not only Hindoos, but European and Parsee gentlemen who reside at Bhavnagar for commercial and other purposes. Amid great cheering, the Maharaja then left the station and proceeded to a temple at some distance with a crowd of followers to offer worship. By the time His Highness returned to the town, it was dark, but the main streets were illuminated. Near the station a beautiful arch of welcome had been erected, and at this point His Highness started in his carriage drawn by a pair of excellent horses. In it, opposite to him, were seated his old ex-Dewan, Gavreeshunkar Odeyshanker, C.S.I., and the present able Dewan, Samaldass Parmanandass. In about a dozen other carriages which followed in procession were the principal officers of state and followers. The procession, which included also sowars and sepoys on foot, as well as banner-holders and torch-bearers, wended through the principal streets and merchant quarters. All along the route were hundred of bannerets, and most of the houses were lighted up. Considering the native town as compared to our p the illumination and other decora respectable. But most noticeable proceeding, were the crowds upon men, women and children, that gat and at the windows and on the top a sight of their Chief. His High had on his person, besides his o the star and collar of the Star seemed all the route along that

"a people's voice,
The proof and echo of all h

was rejoicing in the honour ruler had earned for him

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY RIDING SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The *Englishman* is informed that the Government have sanctioned the provision and maintenance by the State of two enclosed Riding Schools for each British Cavalry regiment, and one for each Royal Artillery Battery.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, Commissioner, Presidency Division, who has been appointed President of the Committee to investigate abuses now existing on Indian railways, will be succeeded by Mr. D. R. Lyell, Mr. Stevens taking Mr. Lyell's place as magistrate.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 30.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has telegraphed that he will subscribe ten thousand rupees to the Madras Town Hall Fund.

THE MADRAS RACES.

The Madras races terminated on Saturday.

THE TRADES' PLATE.

Palmerston	1
Coongoola	2
Hobart	3

PONY HURDLE RACE.

Chengara ... 1
Chance ...
A. D. C. ...
[illegible]ner had it all his own way. ... 3

SAIDAPET HURDLE RACE.

Spec ... 1
[illegible]mon ... 2
[illegible]atter wa[illegible] was disqualified.

[illegible] HANDICAP.

[illegible] ... 1
[illegible]drop ... 2
Sno[illegible]cklock ... 3
Bla[illegible] the fastest race of the meeting and was
This wa[illegible]ead.
won by a h[illegible]

LADIES RACE.

Satanel[illegible]a ... 1
Hebe ... [illegible]-China ... 2
Dresden[illegible] ... 3
Won easily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, JAN. 29.

The new French Ministry has been formed as follows:—

M. de Freycinet	Premier and Foreign Minister.
M. Leon Say	Finance Minister.
M. Jules Ferry	Education Minister.
M. Tirard	Commerce Minister.
General Billot	War Minister.

The other names are comparatively obscure.

THE PANSCLAVISTS IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 29.

Reports are cu[illegible]lated in Bosnia. [illegible]ent that a Panslavist propaganda is being circ[illegible]

MORE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Forty arrests we[illegible] made in Ireland on Saturday.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Co[illegible]n market closed firm. Surats 4½
firm.
Fair Dholleras....[illegible] Loan 101
3½ per cent. Sterl[illegible] Paper 84⅜
4 „ Rup[illegible] 90¾
4½ „ [illegible] for account 99¾
5 „ Cons[illegible] Rentes 113¼
5 „ Frenc[illegible] 52
Bar Silver .... [illegible]
The sum of abou[illegible] £380,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of E[illegible]gland for France.
Departures.—Peri[illegible], Hartlepool, Brimburn, Dalam and Tower.

TELEGRA[illegible]IC LINE REPORT.

(J[illegible]UARY 30.)

(I[illegible]TIONAL COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTER[illegible] Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via [illegible]ect. perfect. Via Suez, per[illegible] Via Teheran, perfect. Via Tur-
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—[illegible]perfect. key, perfect. Via Suez[illegible]ect. Via Valentia, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, pe[illegible]
Via direct cable, perfect. [illegible]rfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, p[illegible] Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect[illegible]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JA[illegible]UARY 29.
(Madras time.)
At 10 p.m. .... 73·7 Farht.
MONDAY, JANUARY 3[illegible]
„ 6 a.m. .... 70·3
„ 10 a.m. .... 7[illegible]
„ 2 p.m. .... 8[illegible]
„ 4 p.m. .... 80·9

REPORT points to a prospective change am[illegible] the judges of the Bombay High Court. It is [illegible] that the Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Westropp, [illegible] we are sorry to hear is ill with rheumatism, p[illegible]ceeds to Europe on a year's leave of absence from the commencement of the next hot season, and that his Lordship is not likely to return to India on the expiration of the leave. Sir Charles Sargent will act as Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Advocate General, filling up the vacancy of an acting judge of the court. Mr. C. F. Farran, now on leave, will act as Advocate General, while Mr. Jardine will continue in the office of Clerk of th[e] Crown.

WITH reference to the change of mail day which has been already announced, we have received the following circular from the Director General of the Post Office in India, dated Calcutta, the 27th January:—"I have received a telegram dated 26th January from the authorities of the British Post Office, announcing that the departure from Bombay of the P. and O. contract packet which carries the weekly foreign mail have been changed during the fair season from Thursday to Friday. This change will commence from the 10th March. Further particulars are contained in the time table, the receipt of which from London must be awaited."

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, has recovered from his recent indisposition.

WE hear that Major Conway Gordon has made over the Managership of the Indus Valley State Railway to Captain Boughey, R.E.

THE *Indian Spectator*:—The *Bombay Gazette* is to issue a bi-weekly edition for mofussil subscribers at a very reasonable price. This is an enterprise which claims our hearty good wishes. To have an English paper, well-conducted and well-informed, twice a week for only one rupee a month, and that in this country, is a privilege in itself. The venture ought to succeed, as our contemporary has all the facilities available for success.

A NOTIFICATION appears in General Orders to the effect that as the claims of native soldiers to reckon past service under the provisions of Bengal Army Regulations are frequently not submitted for orders for a long time after they fall due, commanding officers are requested to investigate all such claims periodically and submit them as soon as possible for disposal.

THE accounts relating to the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the six months, April to September, 1881, show that the imports across the frontier from Lus Beyla, in Sind, to Siam during that period amounted to Rs. 1,57,03,373, as compared to Rs. 1,90,44,916 during the corresponding period of 1880, and Rs. 1,59,07,778 in 1879. The total value of the exports for the same period was Rs. 2,10,68,809, as compared to Rs. 2,16,27,510 and Rs. 1,98,08,873 for 1880 and 1879 respectively.

DR. SCRIVEN, late Civil Surgeon of Lahore, has written to the *Lancet* a very horrible account of the sanitation of the Punjab capital. The local *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The worst of it is that the story is so true." The same paper suggests that any one who is sceptical as to the bad sanitary condition of the town should "go in by the Delhi Gate and walk to the *Kotwali*; he will thus traverse a main street, and, if his nostrils be not offended by fifty different stenches, it will be, not because the stenches do not exist, but because he is not possessed of the power of smell. Dirty stagnant water lies in the dilapidated open drain which runs down the street; garbage of all sorts is thrown into the road; everything looks tumble-down, dirty, and disorderly, and the passer-by wonders—not that cholera or some such scourge occasionally visits us, but that the disease is not endemic." Other places in India, it seems, are as much in want of sanitary reform as Bombay and Madras.

A PROPOSITION is under consideration that the Native Press of India should present an address to the Viceroy, offering their hearty thanks to His Excellency for the keen interest he has taken in the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and congratulating him on the occasion. The *Subodha Patricka* remarks:—"The circumstances of the revival of the liberty of the Native Press are somewhat similar to those under which a former liberal nobleman originally gave it birth, and we cordially support the proposal of the address as at once due to Lord Ripon and marking our sense of the boon conferred by him."

THE lately published Bengal Educational report shows that the provincial Government, in the year 1880-81, spent Rs. 22,64,000 on education, against less than 22 lakhs the year before; while private expenditure amounted to a little over 28½ lakhs, against Rs. 25,71,000 for the year before. These figures do not included the money spent on schools unaided by the State. In the year 1878-79, private contributions towards education for the first time exceeded the Government grant; and, as the above figures show, private expenditure last year increased in larger proportion than State expenditure increased. To put the results in another form, 44 per cent. of the money spent on education was contributed by the State, and the rest by private persons; while, in the year before, the State's contribution was 46 per cent. of the total expenditure.

THE Madrasees are agitating the question of the erection of a Town Hall in the city, and a meeting was held on the 27th inst., at the Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the project. The [illegible] remarks:—The want of a public hall in th[illegible] of Madras has been so acutely felt for [illegible] city that it is surpri[illegible]hat not unt[illegible] many years, of the year 1[illegible] t[illegible]eps b[illegible] the beginning which giv[illegible] have s[illegible]een taken to supply it The me[illegible] every promise of a successful issue. (Frid[illegible]ng at the Chamber of Commerce last for[illegible] evening afforded the requisite opportunity [illegible]he utterance of earnest and unanimous opinions on the subject; and the more important public meeting which will shortly be held at the Banqueting Hall under, it is hoped, the auspices of the Governor, will clinch the preliminary proceedings for redressing a grievance which has long reflected on the enterprise and resources of the community. * * * Happily, the local Municipality have premises that are obviously unworthy of so important a public body, and unsuitable for the convenient accommodation of their executive. And the Freemasons are so embarrassed by the want of a place where they may perform their mystic rites with due effect, that they are willing to offer, like the Municipality, half a lakh towards the cost of a Town Hall, that will be provided with the requisite rooms for the robing and decoration of the fraternity. It was a happy thought of Mr. Arundel and Mr. Saunders, to combine forces, and then go to the public, holding a lakh between them. This is a handsome sum to begin with, as the estimate for the building does not yet exceed two lakhs. There are sums available for the purpose in the hands of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Messrs. Binny & Co., and Mr. D. S. White, which amount to nearly Rs. 10,000, and the young Maharaja of Vizianagram will probably feel it a sacred duty to fulfil the promise that his lamented father made to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards such a fund. Mr. Coleman has subscribed Rs. 2,000, and several other gentlemen have promised Rs. 1,000 each. So there is an excellent prospect of the scheme being carried through."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. STORY, who succeeds to the command of the 1st Goorkhas, *vice* Colonel R. S. Hill, has served with the regiment over 23 years, in fact all his service with the exception of six months. He belongs to the locals, and will succeed to his allowances on 1st January, 1886; at present he is on furlough, which does not expire till next December. Colonel Story served with General Troup's column during the mutiny. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Gordon, B.S.C., who succeeds to the permanent command of the 25th P. N. I., has been officiating in the same position in his own regiment, the 20th P. N. I., since December, 1880, and he has served with that regiment for over 22 years. Major Steele becomes permanent second in command with 22 years' service.

A FRONTIER correspondent of the Lahore paper, referring to the circumstance that when the Mustaufi was at Sherpore, and in the confidence of the English officials, he was sent to the Chiefs of Ghazni to distribute money on the part of the British Government, adds the following additional information, which is interesting if true:—"While so employed, a letter addressed to the Mustaufi by General Mohamed Jan was brought, by accident or design, to the Political Agent—then Mr. L. Griffin—who is said to have directed the messenger to take the letter to the addressee, and, on receiving a reply, to bring it to him (the Political Agent). In his reply, the Mustaufi assured Mohamed Jan that he could count upon his assistance, and that he would be prepared to send him money if required in his operations against the English, the money being provided from the English treasury. On this discovery being made through the intercepted correspondence, the Mustaufi was disgraced and imprisoned.

DURING the ceremonies incidental to the funeral of the late Empress Dowager, an opportunity was afforded of getting a glimpse of the Chinese Emperor. He is said to be a sickly-looking lad who, by his appearance, would be taken to be about six years old, instead of eleven, which is his proper age.

UNLESS some very unexpected check occurs, it is now certain, a home paper remarks, that there will be a handsome surplus to dispose of in April next. The revenue paid into the Exchequer exceeds already by about £2,300,000 the sum received at the same date last year, and the receipts from the Excise and other branches of revenue show an increasing tendency to expand. It is probable that a portion of this surplus will be employed in relieving [t]he income-tax payers, and that the tax will be [lo]wered to fourpence.

NEWSPAPER correspondents ought to be careful ho[illegible] they telegraph the substance of important news fr[illegible] foreign capitals. A London paper published on [illegible]anuary 5th a Berlin telegram which reported th[illegible] *National Zeitung* as saying that "the British [illegible]ernment has offered Heligoland as a bait to [illegible]many in return for concessions on the Nile." [illegible]ording to Reuter, the *National Zeitung's* article [illegible] only that one can scarcely help thinking, from [illegible] tone of the English Press, that England would [illegible] to barter Heligoland for a price to be paid on [illegible] Nile—a very different thing indeed.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* draws attention [illegible]e superiority of the position of Fiume as a seaport over that of Trieste. The former city is much sheltered from the *bora*, or mountain wind, [illegible] sweeps down upon Trieste, and renders work [illegible]t port impossible, on an average for nearly [illegible]ty days in the year. Moreover, Fiume, sur[illegible]ed as it is by islands, feels very little of the [illegible] of the south-westerly wind that sweeps up [illegible] Adriatic to Trieste, rendering navigation [illegible]ingly perilous. Trieste gained its maritime [illegible]nce before the present system of [illegible] Hungarian railways was developed, at [illegible] when it was absolutely necessary for [illegible]an interests that her chief port should be [illegible]y under the control of Vienna, and at a point [illegible]ould not be detrimental to the trade of the [illegible] provinces. The extraordinary increase in [illegible]ian commerce, however, has made it an im[illegible]e necessity that Fiume should become the [illegible]if not the greater port of the two. The [illegible]ian Government by the extension of its [illegible], designed merely for the purposes of [illegible]n trade, may be said to have done much [illegible] success of Fiume as a seaport. The English [illegible]th Fiume unmistakeably indicates that its [illegible]e has increased from almost nothing in [illegible] a total of 217 British ships entered and [illegible]p to Nov. 12, 1881, and this, notwithstand[illegible]unication between Fiume and the Hun[illegible]n districts, is still incomplete.

[illegible]TARD has reported on the materials in [illegible]uitable for the manufacture of paper. [illegible]bre-yielding plants are mentioned by him; [illegible]thers, various species of the plantain or [illegible]ibe. Trade returns show a large and [illegible]y increasing delivery of hemp from [illegible]ippine Islands. The quantity is esti[illegible] 20,000 tons, valued at half a million [illegible] He says there is no doubt that the [illegible]emp plant, *Musa texilis*, grows as well in [illegible]dia as other species of the plantain or [illegible]ibe. Further, British India could, in a [illegible]wo years, supply the London market with [illegible]t could take of hemp fibre. This is really [illegible]ent opportunity for enterprise, and might [illegible]te to considerable efforts. A company pos[illegible] the necessary capital might create an [illegible]ade, which would accomplish the double [illegible] benefiting British India, and giving large [illegible]s to its shareholders. Moreover, by divert[illegible] trade from the Philippine Islands to India, [illegible]ld soon become independent, so far as this [illegible] of trade is concerned. We should also unite [illegible]losely the bonds which bind us to our [illegible]—a great desideratum, when foreign ports [illegible]g closed to us by Utopian protectionists.

[illegible]SENGERS BY S. S. MANILLA.

[illegible]ollowing is the list of passengers booked [illegible]rs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s Italian Mail Manilla, Commander O. Dodero to sail on [illegible]ay (to-morrow) the 1st February at noon:—

[illegible]mpton, two children, one ayah
[illegible] Mrs Degacher
[illegible]orth
[illegible]ers
[illegible]orn
[illegible]rs Geo Baugh, [illegible]dren, two infants [illegible]rvant
[illegible]s R S Boulter
[illegible] Stewart
[illegible]tt
[illegible]unforth
[illegible]d two children
[illegible]nd two children
[illegible] Dupiner
[illegible]d, two children [illegible]ropean servant
[illegible]m Watson
[illegible] K Bull Jr

Mrs Lang
Two Misses Lang
Master Lang
Mrs Tausen
Dr and Mrs J Cleghorn
Sur Major and Mrs Morice, three infants and one servant
Mr Mrs and Miss Henry F Whyte
Sigr and Sigra Valery
Col and Mrs Crozier
Col Newton Barton and one child
Mr C M Ford
Mr and Mrs J S Keay, two infants and two ayahs
Rev Gilbert Vans
Mr Aug Moxhet
Rev B Hammond

THE NEW YEAR IN TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 1.

THE ye[illegible] has turned, and the Christmas cards and New [illegible]ar's cards, and all the other "Bli[illegible] [illegible]otions of the Spring, Wh[illegible] tell the Year has turned," have ma[illegible] this announcement to us with their accusto[illegible] regularity. At least the year has turned for [illegible]e of us. Those who reckon by the "new style" [illegible] already in the year 1882; but the Greeks and [illegible]enians, who reckon by the "old style," are still [illegible]acefully reposing in 1881, or toiling sluggish[illegible] after their more advanced compatriots th[illegible]gh the customary festivals of the season. The T[illegible]ks, as a matter of course, have a "year of their [illegible]n;" but still they are in their new year, and it [illegible]nains to be seen what they will do, or will be [illegible]owed to do, with it. Will the European Powers (regardless of all humanitarians) persist in that system of "vivisection," which diplomatists are pleased to call "the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire?" Will the financial arrangement which has recently been completed on paper be successful in fact? Will the Russians cease from troubling? Will the Sultan be at rest? Will the reforms which were promised so far back as the year 1840, and which have been promised again and again since that year, be accomplished? Or will the Caliphate follow, farther and more swiftly, the downward slope on which it has travelled for two centuries? I incline to the latter opinion. I do not believe that the Turkish Government has in it the capacity for reform. When you can induce the "three daughters of the horse-leech" to keep the fast of Ramazan, you may reform the Palace and the Porte, but not till then. When you can quench "the worm that never dieth," you may hope that the Russians will cease to gnaw at the entrails of Turkey, but not until then. When you can "bolt a door with a boiled carrot," you may stop the financial ruin of Turkey with an *iradè*. When, by braying a fool in a mortar, you can make his foolishness depart from him, you may make the diplomatists and statesmen of Europe refrain from pretending to protect the Turkish Empire, even while they are engaged in dismemberment. Let me first make a few remarks upon the new financial arrangement, with the precise details of which I made you acquainted in my last letter. This arrangement has been supplemented by a convention (which has been approved by the Sultan) between the Galata bankers and the delegates of the external bondholders, for the transfer from the former to the latter, of the coupon revenues which had been hypothecated to the bankers. So far all is complete. The new Financial Council is to begin its work on the 1st of March (old style), and, until then, the old Council of the Galata bankers is to manage the business. This is simply a proper process, and simple people think that all is going well. Mr. Bourke has gone home; Mr. Foster is about to resume his leave, which had been broken by the deliberations of the "National Debt Commission," and, on the whole, we, or some of us, are beginning to hope that we are going to enter on a year of "peace, tranquillity and prosperity." I must confess that on my part I entertain no such illusions. In the first place Russia is still hankering after her "war indemnity," and is giving the poor Turks much food for reflection. Russia protests, somewhat angrily, that the Sultan by his new financial arrangement has infringed the Treaty of Berlin, inasmuch as he has hypothecated to the bondholders revenues which had not been hypothecated before the date of the Treaty of Berlin, and has thereby reduced the funds upon which the interest of the war indemnity can be secured. This is quite true, and the Russians will continue to press this point until they have got their indemnity in territory, which is what they want rather than in bonds of doubtful value, about which they care nothing. On the other hand, the poor bondholders, who are being tickled with the promise of a small dividend, would do well to consider that the Turks have not merely justified the complaint made by the Russians, but have gone much farther and have hypothecated to the service of the new arrangement some revenues which exist, but cannot be collected, and others which do not exist, and are never likely to exist. They have been trying for many months to establish a duty on patents, or licenses of all kinds, and to increase the Customs Duties; and the "Powers" have steadily refused to permit either increase of taxation, as they declare that both increases would be infractions of the capitulations and treaties. Yet the Turks have hypothecated to the bondholders, whose delegates have accepted the hypothecation, these shadowy phantoms of revenue. Doubtless the Turks have thought that the bondholders will help them to induce the "Powers" to change their resolution, and I dare to say that the bondholders will make the attempt; but I altogether decline to believe that the "Powers" will connive at an attempt to tax the population of Turkey for the benefit of the bondholders, who really have no special claims upon the sympathies of Europe. The case would be different if the produce of increased taxation were to be applied to the improvement of roads, to the development of the resources of the country, or to the furtherance of the long-promised reforms. In such circumstances the "Powers" might agree to amend the capitulations and the treaties, but I decline to believe that they will ever again give their sanction to the theory that Turkey exists mainly for the sake of her creditors; and I must once more express my opinion that, from the hour of the "birth" of the financial arrangement, "melancholy has marked it for her own."

And apparently my opinion is shared by the speculators in Europe; for though the Turkish stocks are still much lighter than the financial arrangements would warrant, even if it were successful, they are still from five to six points lower than they were when the Commission was formed.

In a recent letter I described to you the particulars of a feud which had arisen between the Porte and Greece with regard to the existence of Greek post-offices in Turkey, and told you that other Powers than Greece would probably be involved in the squabble. Events have amply justified my prediction. You will remember that when the Greeks insisted on their right to close the Turkish post-offices in the territory newly ceded to Greece, the Turks retaliated by closing the Greek post-offices in Turkish territory, and did so by an open display of force, and by certain altogether illegal acts, which showed that they were determined to go beyond their strict right, and to *brusquer* the situation once and for all.

Shortly after these events occurred, the authorities of the French post-office here announced that that they would receive letters from, and despatch letters to, Greece and her dependencies. Upon this the indignant Turks put forth a notice to the effect that henceforth they would not transmit any letters between France and the interior of Turkey, and further that they would proceed to close all the Foreign post-offices in Austobia and Roumelia. Nothing daunted by this, the authorities of the German post-office have put forth a public advertisement to the effect that they will accept and receive letters between Turkey and Greece; so that the glove of defiance has been fairly thrown down. It cannot be denied that the Turks are strictly in their legal right, though with their customary and almost brutal blundering they have asserted their right in an illegal manner. But in practice they are altogether wrong. Foreign post-offices were allowed to grow up in Turkey, because the Turks had no post-office worthy of the name. They are no better off at the present moment. They have a few Levantines, who are playing at a post-office, much as monkeys would play, but that is all. The Powers have no right to maintain foreign post-offices here, but those offices exist, and it is for public convenience that the Powers will continue to insist upon their maintenance. The wound is one that will spread and deepen.

We have been favoured with one or two other illustrations of the recrudescence of Turkish fanaticism and Turkish despotism. The printing establishments of the capital and those of Smyrna have been searched by the police, and the sheets of several works which were alleged to be hostile to the Government have been seized. It is probable that this blow was aimed mainly at the Greeks, but it has struck all nationalities with equal force. At the same time a decree has been issued, prohibiting the performance in Anatoba of any plays not written in the Turkish language. This decree was, I believe, aimed at the Greeks, for the Armenians, although they are excellent actors, do not use their own language on the stage, and indeed very rarely use it in conversation. In this respect they are more Turkish than the Turks. But of course the blundering police have stretched the decree to the very utmost, and the English residents at Kadikeui and Scutari who have been in the habit of solacing themselves at this season of the year with the performance of "Box and Cox," "Poor Pillicoddy," and "a Regular Fix," have found that these highly inflammatory and seditious works have been interdicted. *En revanche*, Lady Dufferin, who is a good amateur actress, gives private theatricals at the Embassy, which have caused the *Levant Herald* to indulge in such an outlay of the best Dorset butter as will probably bring it to the bankruptcy court. But I have now to put on record the particulars of a still more marked display of Ottoman intolerance, and I preface my remarks by the declaration that the Turks were not formerly wont to be intolerant. They were simply indifferent to the proceedings of the Giaours so long as those Ghises were politically subservient to them. They did not interfere with the circulation of works on the Christian faith. Indeed, they translated and printed again and again the pentateuch, the psalms, and the gospels, and many copies of these translations are extant in the public libraries of Constantinople.

But as the Ottoman power has waned, the Ottoman tolerance has re-appeared. This is not unnatural. It is merely a sign of the times, and means that the Turks are retreating to their last intrenchment, and are determined to die fighting. The incident which I am about to describe is curious. Some ten years ago the Greek Patriarch offered a prize for the compilation of a new and complete catechism of the Greek faith. The prize was gained by a doctor Verradaki of Mytelene; its publication was sanctioned by Djevdet Pacha, who was then the Minister of Public Instruction, and the copyright was registered by the author. Three years later a printed edition was put forth, but suppressed by Doctor Verradaki. Three years afterwards, the doctor finding his work to be in demand, put forth his own second edition, and from that time, until quite recently, nothing more was heard of the work outside of Greek circles. Then suddenly it occurred to the Ulema who infest the Sultan's palace, to report to the Sultan that the Greeks of the Phanar were publishing and circulating books which were hostile to the doctrines of the Koran. The Sultan, who is nothing if not fanatical, flew into a white heat of rage and demanded an ample punishment of the offenders. It then became necessary for the Ulemas to establish their charge, and for a time no proofs were forthcoming, until a traitor was found in the Greek camp, who pointed out that in a foot-note to the second edition it was stated that the "Mahommedan Faith was an inglorious mixture of Christian, Judaic, and Arabian" traditions. Thereupon Djevdet Pacha, who is now Minister of Justice, but who hates Kiamil Pacha, who was until a fortnight ago the Minister of Public Instruction, insinuated that the objectionable foot-note had been sanctioned by Kiamil Pacha. This officer, who is both enlightened and honest, was at once dismissed and a certain Aristokles Effendi, who was the Censor of Greek publications, was ordered for public prosecution and arrested. It has now been proved that the objectionable foot-note was not inserted while Kiamil Pacha was Minister of Public Instruction, and further that it was inserted after the proof-sheets had passed the censorship. So Aristokles Effendi has been released from arrest, but neither he nor Kiamil Pacha have been restored to the offices of which they have been unjustly deprived. Djevdet Pacha, who is at once the most fanatical and the most disreputable of the ministers, and whose conduct in the affair of Midhat Pacha has covered him with disgrace, has once more triumphed over an honest [illegible]. Now under these circumstances I will ask your readers to consider how the long promised reforms are likely to progress in Asia Minor. We are told that the Sultan has called to his aid Ahmed Vefyk Pacha (who was the Governor-General of Broussa and Munif Pacha, who has held many offices. Both are very enlightened and educated men, though Ahmed Vefyk is merely a sciolist, whilst Munif is a scholar. But what can they do, these two learned and enlightened and honourable men, at a time when, under the influence of Osman Pacha, the Sultan intends to dismiss, on the 13th of this month, all the officers of the "Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie," who were to have assisted in carrying out the reforms? Your readers may be sure that the farce is very nearly played out.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in the *Times of India* of to-day a letter from their "last year's correspondent," whom it is easy to know as Mr. N. S. Symons. In this production he evidently intends to give me a bit of advice in reproof for having used, what he terms, hard words to some sportsmen in the field. He evidently is the individual himself who has smarted under my reproof, or he would never have taken the trouble to reprove me on others' account. I am not going to enter into particulars as to identical cases when I may have had to check the field when riding in too close proximity to the hounds, to the danger of their being ridden over; but I most emphatically deny ever having made use of language to any of the members of the hunt which can be termed "hard" which I presume means abusive or insulting.

Upon the one and most unwarrantable occasion on which your contemporary's correspondent rode over the hounds, I maintain, which is substantiated by others who were with me, I never opened my mouth. If such riding to ounds had been at home, many masters would not only have reprimanded offending sportsmen, but have taken hounds home.

I extremely regret having been compelled to trespass on your columns, but I cannot allow such an unjust charge as is made against me in my capacity as master of the hounds to pass without explanation.

I have resolved, after the bad construction which has been put on my endeavours to preserve the pack and show sport to resign the mastership of the hounds, and in doing so I think I cannot wish my successor better luck than I have had, both as regards the health and condition of the hounds and the sport I have been able to show.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Jan. 30. Master, Bombay Foxhounds.

THE RAILWAY GAUGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent's statement in to-day's issue of the *Gazette* regarding the gauge of the Northern Bengal Railway, can hardly be said to affect the question of the suitability of the narrow-gauge for the Rajputana Railway, which is the chief point that the merchants and people of Bombay dispute. His statement shows that a narrow-gauge can be made, can work at 45 per cent. of the earnings, and pay 5½ per cent. after being open three years. This result is not claimable only by the metre-gauge but by any gauge. What Bombay has all along wanted was, first, access to the North-West Provinces, which she has now got; next that she should be able to get a quantity of freight delivered daily in Bombay by railway from the N.-W. P., equal to that which could go to Calcutta by the E. I. R. so that she might realise the advantage of her geographical position and obtain her share of the command of European markets, when prices admitted of her entering the markets with profit. The narrow-gauge is especially designed to suit a small traffic. The type, considered generally, costs somewhat less to construct, but it costs considerably more to move the freights on it, and consequently the rates must be higher. Special circumstances may modify these relative conditions, and hence the necessity for carefully avoiding too much generalisation. But there is no doubt that a narrow-gauge, if it fulfils the object of its design, is not equally suitable for a large and also a small traffic. It is also certain that both being taken over the same line of country, the narrow-gauge cannot take as much by from three to four times what the broad-gauge can. While, therefore, the Calcutta merchants, under the protection of the Strachey policy, are *able* to export or import 3 or 4 tons of produce from and to the N.W. Provinces, the Bombay merchants' power, as far as it is affected by that policy, is restricted to one ton. Calcutta therefore has the advantage; she can supply the market faster, and the inequality of the gauge makes the advantage permanent. It may be said that the narrow-gauge can be doubled, but so also can the E. I. R. Further the break of gauge causes delays at two places, Ahmedabad and Agra or Delhi, which may range from 10 days at each to two months or more, according to the accumulation of traffic when a pressure arises, or the luck of any particular consignee in getting priority of despatch. The uncertainty which thus arises causes any calculation of the probable profit and risk to be very difficult. Profit which might be made by, and business that might come to, the Rajputana Railway is largely withheld, and when this is the case, it cannot be said that the Rajputana Railway answers the requirements or fulfills the claims of Bombay on the Imperial consideration. It is believed that the N. W. P. merchants do not avail themselves of the Rajputana route, but it has as much as it can carry, and it is doing financially very well. But there is 3 or 4 times the traffic which would come if it could, and it is this knowledge that justly agitates Bombay for a change of gauge of the Rajputana Railway. It is believed that the present Viceroy and his advisers are fully alive to the real circumstance, but they are powerless against the narrow-gauge clique at the India Office, whose acts show they deem the narrow-gauge infallible everywhere. Bombay in this matter has always been consistent. It opposed the narrow-gauge for Rajputana. It adopted the metre-gauge for Katthiawar. It has even approved a 2' 6" gauge for Baroda State Railways, and all are doing excellently well, not only being financially successful, but sufficing for the wants of the districts and meeting all legitimate claims while minimising the inconvenience of

BREAK OF GAUGE.

ROOFING OF THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to protest in your columns against the shameful waste of the public money in roofing over the tank at Malabar Hill. I think if the Town Council and Corporation remain deaf to all the appeals of good sense against this expense, that it is time for the Justices to put a stop to this shameful extravagance, and deal with the Municipal Commissioner in the same manner as they did with his predecessor in 1871. In Christian lands, when a grave-yard becomes crowded, or through the increasing size of a place encroaches upon Municipal limits, it is at once closed, and a more convenient site allotted. The time has arrived for the Towers of Silence of the future to be removed to some outlying spot, where "silence undisturbed may watch alone."

Bombay, Jan. 30. A JUSTICE.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon road, London.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that you have taken up the subject of the Bombay drains so warmly and with such earnestness, permit me for the public good and the good of the inhabitants of the locality to call your attention and the serious attention of the authorities to the most abominable and the most dangerous drain in the city, namely, the one in the Oomercarry road, I mean the road in which the old Oomercarry chowki is situated. This drain is a flat-bottomed open one running along the side of the road. It receives the dirtiest fluids and discharges of the houses which, with a few exceptions, are inhabited by poor people. The contents of this gutter are, through faulty construction, almost stationary: and the stench arising from it is most loathsome, disgusting and sickening. To make matters worse, a few Municipal sweepers once (or twice) a day stir up the contents of this sink with their brooms, in order, I believe, to drive the thick liquid. This process, as may be imagined, emits the most sickening stench, which must be most fatal in its consequences to the inhabitants. What number of the inhabitants must have died of this undoubtedly poisonous odour I cannot tell. And it is not likely that the death from such effects of any number of poor people will be taken notice of by the august Municipality. But I heard it from Sir Frank Souter, not long ago, that Mr. Edgington, while living at the Oomercarry chowki, buried several relatives who died on account of the unhealthiness of the house which, no doubt, is the result of this drain. The house, I believe, was at last found so unhealthy that the police were obliged to give it up as a station. It is now occupied by private individuals, and from inquiries I learn that there has always been sickness in the house—a child is now on its death-bed and is not expected to live. I have frequently passed through this road and have invariably felt a kind of suffocating influence from the stinking atmosphere. How the poor inhabitants can live there I do not know.

The Municipal Corporation will vote and spend any amount of the rate-payers' money on works of no real or practical utility. For instance, the building of a Hall, or the covering of the Malabar Hill reservoir, or cleaning of localities inhabited or frequented by a few swells; but where the poor are concerned, their health or interest are, I am bound to say, neglected, and most culpably neglected by the Municipality. It is a misappropriation of the Municipal funds and a fraud on the tax-payers that the public money should be lavished so recklessly on projects benefitting a few, or not benefitting any one at all, and to allow the poor people to go to the dogs by exposing them to the deadly consequences of such an abominable source of pestilence. If the drain in this locality—and this drain in particular—cannot be altogether put right it's most dangerous consequences [illegible], to a very great extent, be mitigated by spending a *few hundred rupees* in covering it over. But if such a thing be suggested to the Municipality, the answer is quite ready—No funds! And yet they have funds to sanction lakhs on a Municipal Hall, and lakhs in covering up a reservoir. Yes, the swells must have every comfort at the expense of the tax-payers, while the poor public, most entitled to the benefits of the Municipal funds, must go to the dogs, simply because they are poor and ignorant. That is the way in which things go on in *Urbs prima in Indis*. I will not be unnecessarily prolix, but will before ending once more call the serious attention of our energetic Health Officer and the Municipality to the dangers of this particular drain, and the absolute necessity of mitigating its evils by at least covering up this sink immediately, if no better steps can at present be taken. If, Mr. Editor, you will drive that way any morning you will see that I have not in any way exaggerated the case; but as I have some regard for your safety, I will not advise you to venture into such a dangerous quarter. A few years ago the Byculla Club instituted a prosecution against the Municipality for allowing the flats to remain in a stinking condition. Let this be a hint for the inhabitants of Oomercarry, especially of that road, to institute similar proceedings against the Municipality if no immediate steps are taken to remedy the evil before any serious consequences have taken place.

The Health Officer lost no time in prosecuting the owner of a wool-cleaning factory in the Duncan Road, on the ground of its being injurious to the inhabitants of the locality. Why does he not take notice of this source of

Bombay, Jan. 28. DANGER?

TERRORISM IN CHUDDERGHAUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The European inhabitants of Chudderghaut have been much amused by the perusal in the Bombay papers of a paragraph copied from the *Madras Times* regarding the terrorism, rowdyism and various other "isms" which are reputed to be prevalent in this suburb of Hyderabad. According to that most veracious journal, we (the Europeans) go about in hourly fear of that termination being put to our existence from which we exhort our Creator in the Church litany to preserve us. Bloodthirsty natives are (in the imagination of the writer of the *Madras Times'* paragraph) lurking behind corners and lamp-posts with sword and pistol, on the look-out for food for powder or steel blades. We are exhorted to begin a Volunteer movement to combine for our mutual protection, &c. Now, Sir, will you be surprised to hear after all this, that we Europeans in Chudderghaut believe we have in all respects as good a prospect of ending our days in peace as if we each had half a regiment as a body-guard, or lived in the best guarded cantonment in British India? The primary cause of all the nonsense which has been published about us is as follows:—Some time last month a native, while under the influence of liquor I believe, after murdering a woman with whom he was living, rushed into the street and slightly wounded a couple of Eurasian children and fired a pistol at the wife of a Eurasian inhabitant of the place, slightly wounding her in the hand. Forthwith there appeared an exaggerated account of the occurrence in a small local print published at Secunderabad. In the imagination of the Editor of this important journal, Hyderabad became the most dangerous place in India to live in or within a measurable distance of. If Beelzeebub himself walked the streets matters could hardly be worse, and unless we had European and Eurasian policemen and every "man-jack" of us became a Volunteer, we were all on the high-road to assassination. The European inhabitants of Chudderghat (we are so few that you could reckon our numbers on your ten fingers) while regretting the occurrence which I have described above, smiled at the thunder of the local Bombastes. Not so the Eurasians. There is a large community of the latter here, and many of them became really alarmed after reading the account of what had happened, garnished as it was with some exageration. Stories of further outrages, which had no foundation except in the excited imagination of those who spread them, were circulated almost daily. The terrorism, if there be any, has been caused solely by the malicious nonsense which has appeared in the local, and in one or two of the Madras newspapers. Outsiders who have no means of ascertaining whether these stories of outrages are true or not will probably, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, believe them and blame the Government for not affording protection to its servants. I have thought it desirable, therefore, on behalf of the European residents of Chudderghat, to contradict the mischievous stories which are so industriously circulated by alarmist editors and irresponsible correspondents. What the feeling of the Eurasian community is upon the subject, I have no means of ascertaining, but I believe the more sensible members deprecate equally with the Europeans the dissemination of these falsehoods.

Chudderghaut, Jan. 28. X. Y. Z.

THE OCCULT WORLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been expecting to see in your columns, or in those of your local contemporary, some notice of the late meeting of the Theosophists held in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on Friday, the 20th inst.; but as nothing has appeared I venture to tell your readers the effect the meeting had on me. In common with many others I was anxious to see the Theosophists in their own meeting and to judge for myself as to their real objects. I have read somewhat of their literature, including Mr. Sinnett's book, "The Occult World," but up to the time of the above meeting I had come to no conclusion in my own mind as to whether the leaders of the Society here were really honest in their belief that there was any thing in Theosophy, or whether they were merely spiritualists under another name, getting a living here as they could. The meeting, you may remember, was called to give them an opportunity of replying to the remarks Mr. Cook, the lecturer, had made on them, and especially to allow Mr. Bennett to show that he was not the character Mr. Cook had pictured him, and the first hour of the meeting was taken up in hearing an address from Mr. Bennett. The effect of this address on my mind—and I think it must have had the same effect on many others—was that Mr. Cook had sketched Mr. Bennett very correctly. I was hoping that the speech would have been published, or at least a fair part of it, and if it had, the public would have seen from Mr. Bennett's own statement of his case that he is not a man that respectable society would tolerate. He has been the editor of a newspaper in America, but he admitted that he was not a learned man; I don't think there was much danger of his audience mistaking him for a learned man. He told his hearers that he had been the victim of an unjust trial, that the prosecutor, the Post Master-General of New York, was a vile man, that the judge who tried him was unjust, and that indeed he was a good man who had been persecuted as many other good men had been. Socrates, Galileo and John Bunyan had been so treated, and Christ had been put to death, all by persecutors as unscrupulous as those who were the cause of his conviction. He admitted, however, that the pamphlet he wrote was much the same as that for which Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant had been prosecuted in England. In reply to Mr. Cook's charge of being a poisoner of youth, he said he never poisoned a youth in his life, and that so far as he knew, no youth had ever read his book, although a great many copies, some hundreds of thousands, had been sold. You will admit that Mr. Bennett must be a simple man indeed if he thinks that so many copies of such a book could be sold, and never be read by young men. You may rather be inclined to think that such a book could only have been written to circulate among young people. I maintain that Mr. Bennett has been condemned by his own speech, and that no society that makes a claim to respectability can acknowledge him as a fellow-worker. I think it must be assumed that Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky know all about this man. They have acknowledged him in public, they have set him up as a champion, and they must be prepared to be judged by him. I am glad to see that Captain Banon, who presided at the meeting, has since in a letter printed in your columns said that he "knows little and cares less" for Mr. Bennett. Colonel Olcott followed Mr. Bennett as a speaker, and I will admit that as such he is able and plausible. He has evidently no intention to tell his native friends any unpleasant truths. To him the Hindoo, the Parsi, and the Buddhist religions contain the truth. I expected to hear him say to which religion of these three he belonged, but so far as I could make out he might be a follower of any one of them or of them all. It is easy to work on the native mind in this way, and I wonder how the thoughtful men among his native friends cannot see the shallowness of his teaching. I could understand him posing as a devout Buddhist, or a believer in Zoroaster, or in the gods of the Hindoos, but I can't understand his seeing the truth in all these systems and denying it in Christianity. But Col. Olcott knows his business; he knows how to rule the natives the right way. It pays, while acting as a missionary of any one system would not pay so well. I came away from the meeting convinced on two points, that Mr. Cook had correctly described Mr. Bennett; and that, howsoever tenderly the public may have been inclined to judge of Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky and their system of Theosophy in the past, they would only have themselves to blame, if in future they and their system are grouped with Mr. Bennett and all alike denounced by respectable society.

Bombay, Jan. 30. M.

** A report of the meeting in question appeared in our columns on the 23rd instant.—ED., *B. G.*

A CURIOUS QUARREL AT AHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ahmedabad on the 25th inst., refers to a dispute which had arisen between Mr. Fraser, Superintendent of the Ahmedabad branch of the Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Wilkinson, Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It appears that on a Sunday afternoon in December last, Mr. Fraser went early to church, which was expected to be crowded that afternoon by many of the large number of guests who had come to Ahmedabad from different parts of the presidency to attend a fashionable wedding which was to take place the following day. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson attended church after Mr. Fraser. According to Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Fraser hastened and occupied a seat which Mrs. Wilkinson was about to occupy. Mr. Fraser, on the other hand, maintained that Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were mistaken in the matter, and that he had offered them no insult whatever. A correspondence ensued between the parties with the result that Mr. Fraser summoned Mr. Wilkinson, under section 506 of the Penal Code, for holding out a threat to him in his last letter to the effect that it was lucky for Mr. Fraser that Mr. Wilkinson could not see him anywhere when his feelings were excited; for had he seen him then, he (Mr. Wilkinson) would have made his "wretched skin smart." The hearing of the summons was in the first instance fixed for the 18th instant, but on a plea put forward by Mr. Cursetjee N. Wadia, vakil, that his client, Mr. Wilkinson, was ill, Mr. Younghusband, the magistrate, postponed the case till the 21st instant. On that day, Mr. Fraser appeared in court with his vakils, Messrs. Ballakidas and Virjroy, while Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were present with their vakil, Mr. Cursetjee Wadia. Mr. Wadia said that no threat had been used by his client in his letter as alleged, for what his client said meant this—"My feelings are not excited now; but had I met you when they were excited, I should have made your wretched skin smart." There was no threat in this; it was a negative proposition which the defendant used,—"my feelings are not excited now;" and Mr. Wadia argued that no offence whatever had been committed by his client. In deference, however, to a hint thrown out by the magistrate, Mr. Wadia said his clients had no objection to come to an amicable settlement. After some discussion, the terms of the settlement were left to Mr. Wadia and Mr. Virjroy to arrange. The court adjourned for a short time to allow time for a consultation between the vakils. The upshot of the whole thing was that, by advice of the vakils, the parties apologised to each other; and the complaint was withdrawn. The court was crowded during the hearing of the case.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Lecture, Dnyan Prasarak Society, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p. m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Coconada (s). Kurrachee; Sapphire (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Scots Grey (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lord Derby, Chancellor and Liscard entered, and the Congo and Zambesi left the dock on Sunday.

A VAGRANT.—John Brown, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

ASSAULT.—Ebramjee Jeewajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting Suckeena, woman. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprionment.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—In connection with the Gujrati Dnyan Prasarak Society, Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabrajee will deliver a public lecture on "Native Music" at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, this-day, 6 p.m. (Bombay time).

GAMBLERS.—Dyal Mooljee and six others were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of gambling at Borah Bazaar-street, Fort. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, two others were fined Rs. 7 each, and the remainder, Rs. 5 each.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.—A meeting of the leading native gentlemen of Bombay will be held to-day at 5 p.m. at Mahadev Bag, for the purpose of making arrangements to give a suitable reception to the Maharaja of Travancore on his arrival in this city.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Shewghur Dowlutghur was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of loitering by night at Bhunderwada lane and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself. Being a reputed thief, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Suckoor Ebrahim, a servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, a concertina and a pair of boots, the property of his master, Dinshawjee Manockjee. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Rumma, woman, aged forty-five years. Deceased was run over by a bullock-cart on the 14th instant at Frere-road, and died from the effects of the injuries she received. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 28th instant:—Horses, lame 4; bullocks, lame 16, sore neck 46, tumours on neck 5, emaciated 4, sores on body 1, and overloaded 3; total number of cases 79.

FIRE.—At four o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the shop of Calledass Premjee, which is on the ground-floor of a house situated in Sootarchawl. On the alarm being raised, prompt assistance was rendered by the neighbours and the police, and the fire was speedily extinguished, but not before damage to the amount of Rs. 500 had been caused to a quantity of coloured silk which was packed in a cupboard.

THE BARODA REGIME.—We learn that the new Gaekwar, Sayajirao Maharaj, takes a deep interest in the management of his State affairs, and looks personally into important matters. He has established a Secretariat at the Nazzar Bag, fixing the office hours from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and has adopted the English mode of conducting business. The clerks have chairs and tables in lieu of pillows and cotton-mattresses, and what is still better, His Highness attends the Secretariat regularly every day, thus giving his karbharies and his other officials facilities for consulting him any time during office hours.

THE VOLUNTEER FETE AT POONA.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the Volunteer *fête* will come off on Friday evening next, the 3rd proximo. The two companies will fall in and march to the Bund, where they will be regaled with refreshments and be free to indulge in the amusements provided. —*Poona Observer.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st January, 1882, was 42,676 maunds. and in money Rs. 3,367. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 21st Jan., 1882.	Week ending 15th Jan., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	27,035	22,896	4,166	..
Amount Rs.	17,723	15,979	1,744	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	78,125	63,698	14,427	..
Amount Rs.	26,177	16,856	9,321	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	18,941	22,129	..	3,188
Amount Rs.	7,102	11,447	..	4,345
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	854	515	339	..
Amount Rs.	1,600	1,372	128	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	7,911	9,810	..	1,899
Amount Rs.	6,522	9,557	..	3,035
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	32,712	27,099	5,613	..
Amount Rs.	2,972	2,154	818	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	9,030	18,442	..	9,412
Amount Rs.	2,683	5,540	..	2,857
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	5,255	7,545	..	2,290
Amount Rs.	2,829	4,351	..	1,522
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	11,126	10,568	558	..
Amount Rs.	2,318	2,932	..	614
DRY. FRUIT—				
Weight Mds.	7,752	14,134	..	6,382
Amount Rs.	4,284	7,167	..	2,883
KUPPAS—				
Weight Mds.	5,409	1,026	4,383	..
Amount Rs.	1,375	242	1,133	..
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	7,675	5,245	2,430	..
Amount Rs.	8,137	3,608	4,529	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,07,119	73,188	33,931	..
Amount Rs.	35,770	34,820	950	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,18,944	2,76,268	42,676	..
Amount Rs.	1,19,392	1,16,025	3,367	..

THE ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE DEWAN OF KOLHAPUR.—The publishers of the *Mahratta* and *Kesari* held a meeting on Friday last, when a large sum of money was collected to defray the cost of the defence in the suit for defamation against the State Karbharee of Kolhapur, which, it is believed, will be tried at Bombay on Wednesday next. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, has been retained for the defence. —*Poona Observer.*

VOLUNTEER CLASS-FIRING AT POONA.—The second section of G Company, B. V. R. Corps, completed their class-firing last Friday morning, with the following results:—

	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	Total.
Volunteer W. Plunkett	48	64	49	161
Volunteer E. A. Cooke	41	58	47	146
Volunteer E. W. Cooke	48	52	37	137
Sergt. S. W. Gordon	48	41	44	133
Lance-Corpl. R. J. Showell	[illegible]	35	39	[illegible]
Volunteer G. De Costa	25	26	41	92
Lance-Corpl. E. H. Macdonald	31	20	35	86

—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER vs. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THE suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover from the defendant the sum Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent. annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Velljee Dhunjee, a patner in the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., who was called for the defendant, was cross-examined by Mr. Russell. He was not certain as to the exact amount of capital Nursey Kessowjee brought into the firm. The other partners brought no capital. The books of the firm up to the year 1928 were not forthcoming, and witness believed they had been sold as waste paper. The partners of the firm other than Nursey Kessowjee were frequently changing. Witness was asked about discount paid by the firm on hoondies drawn by it.

Mr. Russell said the references were not ready to hand, because the witness on whom he relied, Mathooradas Lowjee, was not in court to point them out.

Mr. Lang.—Every single thing that Mathooradas Lowjee says is certain not to be correct.

Witness continued and said that the defendant did not carry on business in shares with Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy in the name of Nursey Kessowjee. He did not know that defendant made an agreement with Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy in the name of Nursey Kessowjee. In consideration of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy agreeing to assign all his property to them, Nursey Kessowjee and Co. agreed to discharge his liabilities. When Kessowjee retired from the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. in 1865, he had shares of the value of about ten or twelve lakhs of rupees, and cash to the same amount, besides landed property, total value about for[illegible]

The witness' cross-[illegible] ed when the court ro[illegible]

(Before the H[illegible]

THE BOMBAY H[illegible]

AHMED SOMEJEE vs. [illegible]

IN this case, the p[illegible] ship between the plai[illegible] be dissolved, that th[illegible] strained from comm[illegible] ship agreement, &c. [illegible] rity instructed by [illegible] for the plaintiff; [illegible] instructed by Mess[illegible] the first defendant. [illegible] ed in person.

Mr. Jardine open[illegible] plaint. It stated th[illegible] 1880, the plaintiff [illegible] veral conversations [illegible] the mills belonging [illegible] pany, Limited, in liq[illegible] the parties that the [illegible] be made in the nam[illegible] in the event of such [illegible] and the business th[illegible] tiff, the first defend[illegible] who was the *protegé* [illegible] shares. The plainti[illegible] defendant 13½ annas [illegible] anna, in the rupee, [illegible] be partners accordi[illegible] that the purchase mo[illegible] loans, partly by the [illegible] Mr. J. Alcock, who [illegible] It was also agre[illegible] in consideration o[illegible] ence, and of his [illegible] whole time in worki[illegible] contribute Rs. 2,[illegible] the purchase money [illegible] be Rs. 1,70,000. Th[illegible] earnest money, 42,50[illegible] purchase money w[illegible] received on deposi[illegible] partly by the first [illegible] withdrawn from [illegible] partner in the co[illegible] the first defendant [illegible] was taken, the plai[illegible] time and attention [illegible] mills into good wor[illegible] and hard work, he s[illegible] profitable concern. [illegible] mises, and without [illegible] the first defendant [illegible] Drewett, giving hi[illegible] willing to have the [illegible] stock company, or [illegible] without his consent [illegible] to the first defend[illegible] which the defendant [illegible] August, 1881, where[illegible] tiff's right as a partn[illegible] dant had on the 2[illegible] quent days, stopped [illegible] mills, and also stop[illegible] The plaint further s[illegible] perty was in grea[illegible] damaged, and praye[illegible] be restrained from i[illegible] the mill business a[illegible] a joint-stock compa[illegible]

The first defenda[illegible] nied that the plain[illegible] the relief claimed in [illegible] there was any agr[illegible] event of the mills be[illegible] the first and second [illegible] ners according to th[illegible] or any other shares. [illegible] stated that he p[illegible] account and in [illegible] Rs. 1,70,000, the [illegible] ded by him out of [illegible] borrowed by him [illegible] had deposited with [illegible] the 28th March 188[illegible] the rate of 9 per c[illegible] eventually repaid t[illegible] Hongkong and Sha[illegible] defendant said tha[illegible] the mills, he agree[illegible] ger of the mills, a[illegible] two annas share of [illegible] with free lodgings. [illegible] wholly untrue that [illegible] that he would be c[illegible] tion of converting [illegible] company. The pl[illegible] situation as mana[illegible] was not approved o[illegible] defendant, Kimjee T[illegible] had been employed [illegible] of the mills, and [illegible] anna share in the [illegible] with the first d[illegible] after denying some[illegible] prayed, under the[illegible] should be dismisse[illegible]

The second defend[illegible] to the profits of th[illegible] anna in the rupee [illegible] share in considerati[illegible] wards the purchase [illegible] undertaking to dev[illegible] cashier of the mill.

The following iss[illegible] agreement was ent[illegible] and the first defend[illegible] whether the plain[illegible] Rs. 2,000, or any pa[illegible] purchase money o[illegible] and the first def[illegible] plaintiff as manage[illegible] in the plaint; an[illegible] titled to any relief [illegible] either of them.

Evidence was th[illegible]

BAN[illegible]

STATEMENT of th[illegible] issued on the 28t[illegible] statement of 21st J[illegible]

LIABILITIE[illegible]
Proprietors' Capital[illegible]
Reserve Fund, inve[illegible] and other authoris[illegible]
Public Deposits at H[illegible]
Do. do. at Br[illegible]
Other Deposits [illegible]
Post Bills [illegible]
Cash Credits, undra[illegible]

ASSE[illegible]
Govt. & other autho[illegible]
Cash Credits, on Sec[illegible]
Paper, Bullion, and [illegible]
Loans, on Security of [illegible]
Current Accounts, ov[illegible]
Bills Discounted [illegible]
Stamps [illegible]
Dead Stock [illegible]
Amt. applied in redu[illegible]
Cash Balances wit[illegible] dents [illegible]
Cash and Currency N[illegible]

REWARDS TO [illegible]

THE *Statesman* h[illegible] Calcutta Volunteer, [illegible] appearance of the [illegible] recent review in [illegible] Queen at Edinb[illegible] writer says:—"[illegible] papers that a good[illegible] have been made [illegible] and so on, on th[illegible] the mature age [illegible] should be. * * B[illegible] this has been done [illegible] *India* has had a [illegible] perhaps, Sergeant [illegible] I know there was [illegible] Lytton to give so[illegible] Sir H. Norman, w[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BENGAL.

[illegible]

MADRAS.

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE of very superior and choice oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames by the best artists without reserve. Don't loose such a good opportunity.

On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 1 p. m., an invoice of pictures representing splendid scenes, such as Off Duty, The Dutch Market, Wellburg, Forfeits in the Garden, First Step to Fame, Devotion, Moses in the Bullrushes, Unexpected Rival, Still Life, Beaconsfield and Gladstone, Jesus Christ and Virgin Mary, Mill by Moonlight, the Picture Seller, Two Friends, Immortality, King of Hearts, Just from School, Trial by Jury, Boating Scene, Group of Sheep, Please a Penny, The Silver Piece, Parable of the Lily, In the Playground, The Fortune-teller, The Parting, Summer, Autumn, Scotch Beauties, Family Scenes in Dompre, Peasant Girl, Pot of Good Beer, Maddona, Italian Peasant Boy and Dead Game, Finding of Moses, Estitia, Horse Racing, First April and Winning the Gloves, Jack Ashore and Snow Balling, The Robber and our Guard, The Watch and the Time, Italian Girl, Coast Scene, Isle of Wight, The Happy Mother, Moonlight Scene, Coast of Cornwall, By the Riverside, Not Caught Yet, Feeding the Goats, Little Sister, The Pet, After the Battle, In the Nursery, Fruit Girl, Expectation, Caught in a Trap, Wayside Inn, Language of Flowers, Cinderella, Scotch Fisher Girl, The Novel, Rustic Scene, The Struggle, Rajah Sir T. Mahadavrow, Devotion, in the Conservatory, Liberal Cabinet, Asking a Blessing, Coming from Pasture, The Goddess of Music and Flowers, Scene in Switzerland, Young Angler, Twixt Love and Fear, Sunset, Maddona, Constantinople, Off Yarmouth, Off to the Wreck, Washing Dolly, Cromwell receiving the Portrait of King Charles the II., Mary Queen of Scots, &c.

Paintings are now on view. Catalogues to be had at the auctioneers' rooms.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th February, 1882, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties hereinafter described at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, at the instance of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsy, Esquire, the second mortgagee thereof subject to an indenture of first mortgage bearing date the 29th January, 1879, and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esquire:—

Lot No. I.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing theron, situate at Israel Mohla Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1046, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the temple of the Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. II.—On WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1882, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the warehouse and building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of tne said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 90 7-9 sqare yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and partly by the said temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. III.—On WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb. 1882, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. IV.—On THURSDAY, 16th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hussajee Street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west partly by the house of Assabibi, partly by the temple of the Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazal Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. V.—On FRIDAY, 17th February 1882, 4 at p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Oomercari first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Mooloorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Oomercari first row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Laljee, and on the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghandi.

For further particulars as to what amount is due under the said first mortgage and as to the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. JANARDHAN and HORMUSJEE, attorneys for the said second mortgagee, or to the undersigned at their office in Meadow Street, No. 4, Fort. Dated this 31st January, 1882.

TEMPLE BAR.
Rampart Row and Meadow Street.
In re C. BOUNEVIALLE, an insolvent.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. received instructions from the mortgagee to put up for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th February next, at 3 p. m. precisely, the above well-known establishment in one lot with all its fittings, fixtures and stock in trade, as the same shall be at the moment of adjudication.

All particulars may be obtained from the auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

HORSES! HORSES! and ARAB MARES!
PER S. S. CALCUTTA, FROM BUSSORA.

IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SIXTH FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses and Mares fit for Station. DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co., No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable. Bombay, 20th January, 1882.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration of the ESTATE of NICHOLAS SHIMMINGS, late Chief Engineer, Indian Government steamer Kwangtung, deceased, have been granted to me, his widow. All persons claiming to be his creditors are required to send in particulars of their claims to me at my residence, near St. Peter's Church, Bandora, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period I shall proceed to distribute the assets in my hands among those entitled thereto, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay their debts to me.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1882.

A. M. SHIMMINGS.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December last, of Rs. 25 per share on the old shares of Rs. 500 paid-up, and Rs. 17-8-0 per share on the new shares on which Rs. 400 has been paid, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 1st February, 1882, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 31st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th January, 1882.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS
Rampart Row, Bombay,

HAVE now unpacked a lare stock of best CHINA WARE, to which they invite a personal inspection of intending purchasers.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
(BEST CHINA.)

Maroon Border and Line
Celadon " "
Blue " "
Blue & Oak " "
Celeste " "
AND CONSISTING OF
12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers
12 Coffee Cups and Saucers
6 Tea Cups and Saucers
1 Egg-stand and 6 Cups
12 Plates
1 Slop Basin
1 Sugar Basin
1 Cream Jug
1 Milk Jug
2 Dishes
1 Covered Muffin Plate
1 Butter Pot
1 Toast Rack
2 Cake Plates
} Per set Rs. 35.

Real Procelain Breakfast Sets in great variety } Per set Rs. 50.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS IN GREAT VARIETY, &c., &c.

DINNER SETS OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS FROM, Rs. 75 to Rs. 125.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 1,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's A[illegible]ies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, ne[illegible] in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other ST[illegible]S, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe [illegible]tody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay. April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.
Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
" 6 0, " " 6 4 " pints.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS [illegible], Bombay and all respectab[illegible]

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FL OURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EF ICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.

FANCY BALL 2ND FEBRUARY, 1882.

Orders for the above Ball will be registered until THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

We keep a large assortment of Fancy Materials, and have a large selection of Fancy Plates.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

RAMPART-ROW AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.
20th January, 1882.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

S. ROSE & CO., THE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machne can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

ELEVATOR

For sucurely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine .. Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions fo use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .. ..Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufactures Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .. .. .. " 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining .. .. .. " 160 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent.

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.
LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.
LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.
LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265
LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.
LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.
LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between 1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 16th January and 30th January, 1882.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs 9-0 per keg.
Do.	F	do.	" 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8 per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 12-0 do.
lb. tins	F	do.	" 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	" 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORD[illegible] & Co.,
Sole Ma[illegible] [illegible]rers of the well-known
The Patentees and [illegible] N[illegible] [illegible]facturily known as
Patent Wroug[illegible] [illegible]ils, comm[illegible]
"EWBANK'S NA[illegible]LS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is sent out their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made a[illegible] heads, by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon th[illegible]ks is and that within every Package sent from their [illegible] also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM [illegible]
Of which many thousands are now in use, and
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DR[illegible] IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IR[illegible]
With rivet holes drilled by special system

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last [illegible]ENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIA[illegible]Y and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. [illegible]
250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE W[illegible]CK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centen[illegible]dal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, [illegible] 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition [illegible] the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engine[illegible]

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISH[illegible] FIRM OF THIS NAME. [illegible]51

NEW TESTIMONIALS
ON THE
EFFICACY OF THE REME[illegible]
OF
GRIMAULT & COM[illegible]Y.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHE[illegible]
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, [illegible]

DISEASES OF THE CHEST [illegible]D.

—"I compliment you for your SYRU[illegible] [illegible]PO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME. I employ it d[illegible] [illegible]ngst adults or children who are attacked w[illegible] [illegible]ESES OF THE LUNGS AND LIVER. It outvies [illegible] other preparation of the day.

J. H. LANG, Medical [illegible]
Lake Kellambete, Zerang, [illegible]

GRIMAULT & CO.'[illegible]
MATICO CAPSULES & I[illegible]ON.

Renowned Physicians prescribe [illegible]ULT's MATICO as the most active and at the [illegible] the most inoffensive remedy in the treatm[illegible] [illegible]CUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, [illegible]IBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSE[illegible] [illegible]njection is used in recent, and the Capsu[illegible] [illegible]more chronic cases.

CONSUMPTION CU[illegible]

—I have published several well-con[illegible] [illegible]es of PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, one of which, [illegible] complete destruction of one of the lungs, [illegible] the use of DUSART'S WINE AND SY[illegible] [illegible]ether with raw meat as food.

DR. DELZENNE, of the Pa[illegible]

ASTHMA CURE[illegible]

We owe it to truth to state that all [illegible]ians who have prescribed to their patien[illegible] [illegible]ULT & Co.'s INDIAN CIGARRETTES are [illegible]s in telling that their effect in ASTH[illegible] [illegible]ONIC CATARRHS, and INFLAMATION OF THE [illegible]EM-BRANE OF THE NOSE, PALATE AND BRO[illegible] [illegible]most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazett*[illegible]

SICK HEADACHE AND NE[illegible]GIA VANQUISHED.

"By taking one of the GRIMA[illegible] Co.'s GUARANA Powders and remaining [illegible]en I have premonitory symptoms of SICK [illegible] by a beginning of pain, I have put it off fo[illegible] [illegible]nths (something which had never occurre[illegible] life before).

DR. WOOD, [illegible]

Beware of counterfeits! The genuin[illegible] [illegible]tions of GRIMAULT & Co. bear a Stamp wit[illegible] [illegible]rade Mark and the Seal of the Government[illegible]

Agents:—BATHGATE & Co.; SMITH, [illegible]EET, & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOB[illegible] [illegible]DER; DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & [illegible]bay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and N[illegible] Co., Madras; PLOWER & Co., Lahore; P[illegible] [illegible]LLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Banga[illegible]

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN GUARANT[illegible] AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION[illegible]d,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC [illegible]ANY established in India, to provide Secu[illegible] Losses arising through dishonesty of persons ho[illegible] [illegible]ons of trust, and to obviate the inconvenienc[illegible] [illegible]cts of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now [illegible]dopted for European and Native Officer unde[illegible] [illegible]nt and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of [illegible] those pecuniary-losses to which persons are ex[illegible] [illegible]ecome responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the [illegible]f the Employment on the amount of security [illegible]

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms [illegible]

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATE[illegible] [illegible]tary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE A[illegible]
ASSURANCE COMPA[illegible]
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABL[illegible]

INSURANCE effected upon [illegible] DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY [illegible] MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE [illegible]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURAN[illegible]
FIRE, LIFE AND MAR[illegible]
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,250,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bo[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURA[illegible] COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL .... £1,000,00[illegible]
PAID UP £100,000
[illegible]SIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSUR[illegible]
PRU[illegible] COMPANY in STETTIN.
[illegible]TAL .... Rs. 45,00[illegible]
CAP[illegible]E FUND .... 4,[illegible]
RESER[illegible]" FIRE INSURANCE[illegible]
THE "HANSEAT[illegible] HAMBURG.
[illegible] M. 60,00[illegible]
CAPITAL .... [illegible]

THE UNDERSI[illegible] [illegible]D are prepared [illegible] [illegible]d to issue Policies upon Houses, M[illegible] [illegible]ings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and Sh[illegible] in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

LA CONFIANCE.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN PARIS.)
CAPITAL .... Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 20,00,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund), CAPITAL .... Rs. 25,00,000

THE "ITALIA" in GENOA (Italy), LIMITED and the "HELVETIA" in ST. GALL (Switzerland), LIMITED, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITAL (Reserve Fund Rs. 9,20,000.) .... Rs. 72,00,000

THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany), CAPITAL .... Rs. 30,00,000

All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1880 .... £833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Sa[illegible]

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1865 .... £1,192,476 7 11 | 1875 .... £3,258,437 10 9
1870 .... £1,921,012 3 5 | 1880 .... £4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL ...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	[illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL ...	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE C, CAPITAL ...	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
BOMBAY BRANCH,—14, RAMPART ROW.

INVESTMENTS.

"IN accordance with the practice followed at previous investigations, the Securities held by the Company were examined and reported upon by a special Committee appointed for that purpose. The Report of that Committee, of which I had the honour of acting as chairman, has been read, and you will have observed from it that every separate security passed under the examination of the Committee. The Invested Funds of the Company now exceeding FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS sterling, the importance of such Investigation cannot be over-estimated; and it must be most satisfactory to all concerned to learn that their Funds are invested in no speculative manner, but on good tangible securities."—*Extract from the Speech of Mr. T. G. Murray, Chairman of the Meeting, at the tenth division of Profits.*

Copies of the Report containing details of the Investments, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trust[illegible] Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywh[illegible] suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, C[illegible] hill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. [illegible] lisher, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THAC[illegible] SPINK and Co.